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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11, and 12.

General in German Army Killed in Occupied France; One Bay State Auto Plate?

The World's Day—October 20, 1941

Anti-Axis: German General Killed in France

A German general was killed in German-occupied France, presumably by anti-collaborationist elements. [Page 7.]

Greek-Bulgar clashes were reported by the Greek Government in London to have resulted in the "massacre" of 15,000 Greeks.

New England: Bay State May Save Car Plates

Massachusetts motorists may be restricted to one license plate in 1942, no replacements in '43. [Page 2.]

A $1,750,000 start toward development of Boston's pier facilities was approved today by the House Committee on Ways and Means. [Page 2.]

War now against Hitler was urged by Aid to Allies Chairman. [Page 2.]

Washington: President Gets Bendix Strike

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board turned over to the President the labor dispute at Air Associates, Inc., of Bendix, N. J., a key plant in the aircraft industry.

The Federal Works Agency said that 200 homes were being completed every 24 hours under the FWA defense housing program, and that 20,000 homes had been completed since the end of June.

Chairman Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities sent to Attorney General Biddle a list of 1,124 employees which he said disclosed "a new influx of subversive elements into official Washington." [Page 3.]

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will give two-day civilian defense courses for police in 55 cities in the next three weeks, the Justice Department announced. The dates for Boston and New Haven are Nov. 3-4; for Providence, R. I., Nov. 10-11.

The Supreme Court refused to review a decision upholding a Federal Trade Commission order directing the Ford Motor Company to stop alleged "misleading" advertising concerning a "six per cent plan" for financing the purchase of automobiles.

Canada: Government to Control Prices

Canada's Premier announced a general price control policy effective Nov. 17. [Page 10.]

In Europe: 200 More Americans Reach Ireland

Another contingent of Americans numbering 200 arrived at Belfast, Northern Ireland, to join the small colony of technicians already working at the base.

Sir Walter Monckton, Director General of the British Ministry of Information, returned to Teheran after the plane in which he was flying to Russia was forced back by storms.

Generalissimo Franco decreed heavy excess profits taxes, ranging as high as 80 per cent in some cases, to distribute more equitably Spain's civil war reconstruction costs and profits from the current European war.

Russian losses in the 19-day battle for Moscow were put by the Germans at the equivalent of eight full armies, or about 1,250,000 men. [Page 1.]

National: Windsors Arrive in New York

New York—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here for a visit of several days. Before leaving Washington the couple paid a visit to the Capitol and held a reception in the rotunda for a few Congressmen and their wives.

Norfolk, Va.—The Navy's newest aircraft carrier, the U. S. S. Hornet, built at a cost of $31,000,000 was commissioned, with the Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox attending.

Hyde Park, N. Y.—President Roosevelt, week-ending here at his ancestral home, conferred with W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States mission to Moscow, and Harry L. Hopkins, supervisor of lend-lease operations.

Orient: New Japanese Premier Asks 'Iron Unity'

Japan's new Premier, Gen. Eiki Tojo, called for "iron unity" among Japan's armed forces and people to cope with encirclement of Japan by foreign powers. [Page 1.]

Chinese Army spokesman estimated that Japan had massed the equivalent of 29 divisions in Manchukuo at Soviet Russia's Siberian "back door" and that three or four more divisions were en route there.

Two Japanese liners sailed for United States ports to bring back Japanese subjects desiring to return home because of current Japanese-American tension. The Hikawa Maru left Yokahoma for Seattle and the Taiyo Maru sailed from Kobe for Honolulu. Both carried American passengers, mostly American-born Japanese.

Americas: Panama Reverses Stand on Ship Arms

The new Panama Cabinet was reported to have authorized arming of ships under Panamanian registry and a decree was said to be under preparation permitting such vessels to be armed if owners desired.

Erik Cerjack-Boyna, a civil attache in the German Legation in Panama, was declared persona non grata, complementing the new Panamanian Government's action in dismissing Francisco Villalaz as Panamanian Minister to Germany.

Quincy Lays New Course For Housing

City of Presidents undertakes to solve dilemma in ways to leave no after-war bad effects.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 20—Quincy which gave two Presidents to the Nation and now is giving it a 35,000-ton battleship, 17 cruisers, and numerous aircraft carriers, destroyers and tankers, hopes to give it something more.

It is aiming to solve the housing dilemma that confronts every center of the Nation's defense industry.

This, naturally, isn't any easy task. The Congress of Industrial Organizations, which has many members among the 17,000 employees of Quincy's big Fore River shipyard, says it can't be done. Federal housing officials are skeptical.

Yet, the City's youthful, businessman Mayor, Thomas S. Burgin, and its energetic Chamber of Commerce realize it will be a great thing for Quincy—and the Nation—if they succeed. So they are trying.

Issue Studied

Here is the problem:

Can a City of 75,000 population, like Quincy, which has been flooded by 12,500 additional industrial workers in the last year and a half, and which will receive another 10,000 to 12,000 workers in the next two years, do these two things:

1. Provide proper housing for all these new (but probably temporary) workers and their families, and at the same time—

2. Avoid over-expansion of real estate and city services which would leave the City in economic ruin when the emergency is over?

The belief is held in many sections that a city which meets its defense housing needs today faces financial bankruptcy tomorrow; and, conversely, that a city which seeks to protect its economic future must suffer great limitation at present.

Quincy officials say this isn't so. They regard the housing dilemma, so called, as a myth—at least in so far as they are concerned. And they are out to prove that they are right.

This is the way they are going about it:

They have set out to locate every possible house, apartment, or room that might be available for defense workers, not only in Quincy, but within a 15-mile radius of the City, to make this list available to defense workers, and to keep it up to date.

At the same time, they are encouraging a modest, but controlled, increase in new construction financed by private individuals only. A privately sponsored project for 180 apartments to be erected at Furnace Brook Parkway and Adams Street in West Quincy is the largest development anticipated. On this site, units of 3 to 4½ rooms will be built by a limited dividend corporation to rent for $45 to $56 a month.

Auto Transportation

Apart from this development, all new building in Quincy is at scattered locations and consists chiefly of one-family houses. Figures obtained from the office of City Building Inspector show a steady but unspectacular issuance of permits since the defense boom began.

In 1940, permits for 368 new dwelling units, including one multi-family house of 48 units, were granted. This year, up to Sept. 30, permits for 256 units have been issued.

Mayor Burgin and the Chamber of Commerce have more than this up their sleeve, however. They are counting on the automobile and the

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Home Looks Better After English Visit

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20

Thornton Wilder used eight words today to describe a recent trip to England during which he inspected bombed cities, but he left no doubt about how he felt.

Said the poet and author shortly after returning to his comfortable home here: "I have no immediate plans for leaving home."

Boston Gets Big Lend-Lease Port Business

Return of prosperity for Boston's port was assured today by the announcement of Capt. E. Granville Conway, District Director of the Maritime Commission for New York and New England, that substantial quantities of lend-lease shipments have been earmarked for export via Boston, with loading of the first ship to begin a week from today.

The bulk of 30 shiploads of such materials whic hare nod ready for export will be routed via Boston Captain Conway told a delegation of shipping interests at a suncheon at the Parker House.

Merchandis is already being shipped to Boston, and the first steamer ordered here to load it is now en route from Philadelphia, due here tomorrow to undergo necessary repairs before starting to load Oct. 27.

Present plans call for 15 ships being sent out each month from this port and 17 have already been scheduled to load here between now and the end of November, Captain Conway said.

In Rising Volume

Shipments on a much faster tempo are indicated for the early future, and the program is to be further stepped up still later on, it is intimated. The Army Base terminal at South Boston will be utilized at the outset for the exports from Boston, Captain Conway said, but other terminals are expected to be utilized soon, including the Boston & Albany piers at East Boston, which Captain Conway described today, after an inspection trip, as offering "excellent facilities."

Warning that lend-lease ships, however, must be worked "around the clock" was sounded by the Captain. That is one of the things that local longshoremen have not been willing to do.

Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L., who attended the meeting promised the fullest co-operation from local labor with the least amount of delay possible. Meetings will be held Sunday by the three longshoremen's locals, he said, to take action on the question of working ships around the clock.

Wages $102-$108 a Week

Hundreds of idle longshoremen are expected to benefit by this plan, it was said. Under the present scale night gangs working six days a week would receive $108, and the day gangs receive $102, it is pointed out.

Present at the luncheon which was arranged by the Boston Port Authority were Richard Parkhurst and Andre wF. Lane of the Port Authority; Robert Cutler, Boston counsel representing the Mayor; Frank S. Davis, representing the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Douglas Cook, Capt. R. A. Moon, and James P. McAulney, representing Moore-McCormack Lines; L. M. Ross of the American Association of Railroads; Capt. Charles G. Roemer, of the United States Coast Guard; Malcolm H. McGann, of Boston, and Capt. H. R. Bishop, of New York, both representing the United States Maritime Commission.

Moscow 'Digs In' for Stand; Senate Speeds Neutral Test; Does Hitler See Stalemate?

Hull brands attack on Kearny the act of a 'highwayman'—Neutality act repeal urged

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The seemingly inevitable showdown between isolationists and interventionists has come one step nearer as the result of the Kearny attack, in which it is now learned that 11 seamen were lost and 10 injured, coupled with the ominous cabinet shift in Tokyo.

But for the minute at least affairs have been forced back into an unstable equilibrium by the leaders of both sides in Congress, who are apparently unwilling to see the issue forced at this juncture.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a press conference statement describing Adolf Hitler as a highwayman, declared this morning that the attack on the Kearny was one more instance in the German leader's effort to win control of the seas.

But Mr. Hull's statement, the first from a high Cabinet official on the attack, carried no indication that a change in formal relations with Germany was contemplated. No comment on the incident has yet been forthcoming from President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

Repeal of Act Asked

Dramatically into the midst of the discussion today came a move from three Republican members in Congress who have been chafing under the seeming isolationism of other leadership of the party.

Three Senators, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Minority Leader, Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, and Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution for the repeal of the entire Neutrality Act.

The resolution was timed to emphasize the effect which the sinking of the Kearny is having on senatorial opinion here, and coming from Republican members it had all the more weight.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted this morning, 12 to 9, to hold secret hearings on the ship arming bill, approved by the House last week 259 to 138, starting tomorrow, and closing not later than 5 p. m. Friday.

This has the effect of hurrying the proceedings and of blanketing the debate and Nation-wide controversy which would otherwise certainly have resulted from the forum of the Senate hearing room. Isolationist opponents fumed at the decision, which follows the same Administration procedure adopted to expedite matters in the House, and denounced the procedure as a "gag of the first order."

Ship Arming Test

But even while feelings have been deeply stirred and emotions heightened by the two latest threats to American peace, there also seem to be evidences that the Glass-Pepper demand on the part of the interventionists that the Neutrality Act be immediately abrogated altogether, countered by the isolationists' threat to introduce straight-out debate on a declaration of war against Germany, will be set aside for the time being, and the original plan followed of concentrating attention simply on the merchant-ship arming bill.

Administration leaders in Congress have made it clear howeve: that they regard it as one more incident in a chain of circumstances looking to an almost

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Progress of Fighting in Russia

Shaded section represents territory occupied by Germans. Arrows indicate main points of German pressure in advance on Moscow.

Are Hitler 'Victories' Prelude to a Stalemate?

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—Does the German High Command's twice-repeated claim to have "destroyed" the armies of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko in the center of the front mean that Herr Hitler is trying to prepare the German public for the possibility of his not reaching Moscow this winter?

This thesis certainly cannot be ignored, however startling it may seem at first sight in view of the fierce fighting that is still going on along — and perhaps inside — Moscow's outer defense line.

When Hitler started this greatest of all offensives, he issued an order of the day promising his soldiers it was the last battle before the winter. Now he has announced, with his usual fanfare, that the battle has been concluded.

Hitler's Prestige and Army

If he makes them fight yet another battle he will undoubtedly lose face with the soldiers whom he evidently had to spur on to yet another gigantic effort by holding out the prospect of a winter's rest immediately it was over.

Yet if he does not press his attack home to Moscow, he will equally lose face with those who will ask with some justification why, if Marshal Timoshenko's armies have ceased to exist, he does not fullfil his long cherished ambition of emulating Napoleon's feat of capturing Moscow.

It is true that Napoleon rode into Moscow on a white horse and that Hitler himself does not ride. But he could use an automobile for the occasion.

What Are Hitler's Aims?

If Hitler fails to enter Moscow as a victor now, the consequences to his prestige are bound to be serious, even though he has never publicly stated he intended to capture the city. He has always maintained that his sole object was to destroy the Russian armies. But he has now "destroyed" so many of them so often that even the Germans may be pardoned for thinking there are none left to bar the way—not merely to Moscow but to Vladivostok.

There is, in fact, very little doubt that many Germans are thinking it.

In this connection attention is directed here to a significant chain of events which culminated in the opening of the battle which Hitler now claims is over.

Forty-eight hours after the battle began, Hitler suddenly left the front and turned up at Berlin, where he made a speech in support of the winter-help campaign.

Question of Morale

Why did the supreme commander of the German forces think he was needed at home instead of at the front at such a critical moment, seeing that the winter-help campaign had already been inaugurated three weeks before in his absence?

And why did Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, after the Führer's speech, and after the usual fanfares had announced the usual fantastic victories, find it necessary to repeat a warning he had uttered only two weeks earlier against doubters, grumblers, and listeners to the foreign radio?

The only possible explanations seen here are either that German morale is not standing up well to the strain of the Führer's "victories" or that serious doubts have arisen about Hitler's claim to omniscience.

Hitler's Reputation

As far as the morale is concerned, available evidence points to an extreme nervousness and weariness, particularly among the women, but does not indicate any signs of an impending break. On the other hand Hitler's own repu-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Fierce defense planned as Nazis draw near—Invaders now 30 miles from Rostov.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 20

While the German High Command claimed Nazi forces had taken Taganrog on the Sea of Azov and were only 30 miles from Rostov, gateway to the oil resources of the Caucasus, Moscow prepared to meet advancing Germans, who were only 57 miles away.

The proclamation of a state of siege in the capital by Premier Joseph Stalin yesterday, radiocast by the Moscow radio, was taken to indicate that the city would not be evacuated, and Moscow's millions prepared for a determined resistance.

The radiocast proclamation preceded an official Soviet announcement that heavy battles were in progress on two approaches to the city, in the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets sectors to the west and southwest.

Germans Halted

That the German drive was being held up there was indicated by two successive communiques, late yesterday and at noon today.

Mozhaisk is 57 miles airline west of Moscow, on the railroad running to Vyazma in the Central-Front sector.

Maloyaroslavets is 65 miles below the city on the rail line to Kaluga, communications center about 25 miles farther to the southwest.

"On the Central Front," the Radio said, "the Soviet Army is holding back the enemy and preventing him from moving on the Capital.

"In the past day and night, the Germans in spite of their losses have increased their pressure—which has complicated the defense of Moscow."

Population Recruited

Sources in London said the Germans apparently were failing to maintain the pace of their earlier gains but that there was "no evidence that the weight of the assault is slowing up."

To reinforce the Red Armies, Moscow's population was being recruited rapidly into a huge civilian army, and large numbers of Siberian and Mongolian troops were declared by the Soviet Radio to be rushing westward to meet the German onslaught.

In one sector of the Moscow front the Russians acknowledged their forces had been pushed back along the snow-carpeted, ice-glazed battlefield but asserted the Germans were paying an enormous price in men and equipment.

Forts Improvised

Suburban areas fringing Moscow were reported being converted into improvised forts with the installation of antitank and machineguns in every home. Streets were reported being mined.

In his proclamation as Chairman of the State Committee for Defense, Stalin appointed two defense chiefs, Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff, Commander of the Western Army, to be responsible for the city's approaches from the west, and Lieut. Gen. Artemieff, Commander of garrisons in Moscow proper, to be responsible for defense of the city.

All street traffic—both pedestrian and vehicular—was banned between midnight and 5 a. m., except under special authorization granted by the military.

"Maintenance of the strictest order in the City and suburban areas is entrusted to the Commander of Moscow, Maj. Gen. Comrade Siniloff, for which purpose the forces of the inner defense, NKVD, and workers and volunteer battalions are put at his disposal," Stalin's proclamation said.

The Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo announced receipt of word from Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, that the staff of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow together with other diplomats accredited there were proceeding to Kuibyshev, 540 miles airline east and slightly south of Moscow.

Military advices declared the weather on the Central Front was especially severe, but said that mud, rain and snow had failed to halt the eastward drive of German mechanized forces.

The capture of Taganrog was followed by an announcement from Bucharest that the captured Russian Black Sea port of Odessa had been incorporated into the Rumanian Administrative District east of the Dniester River.

Information reaching London, meanwhile, indicated that the Russian removal of troops from Odessa had been carried out methodically for eight days and was regarded as a successful evacuation.

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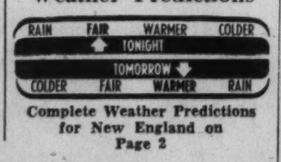


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Why are Commodity Prices Rising?

Is America on Brink of Inflation?

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Tojo Calls for 'Iron Unity'; 'ABCD' Pacific Defense Augmented

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Declaring Japan now stands at a crossroads in its national history, Premier Gen. Eiki Tojo called today for "iron unity among all the fighting arms and the people to cope with the encirclement of Japan by foreign powers."

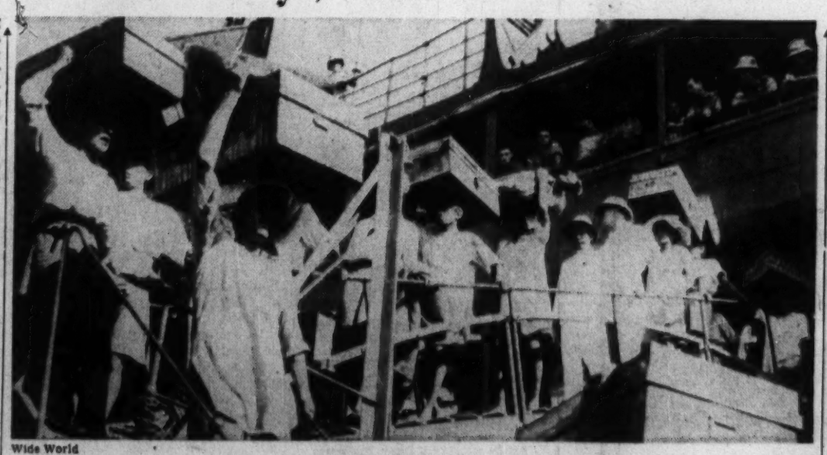
Premier Tojo's appeal was issued in an order of the day directed to the War Office in his dual role of Premier and War Minister.

He told War Office officials in an address that they must be prepared to sacrifice everything in order to surmount the "crucial hour" which he said is facing Japan.

The Premier immediately plunged into the task of revamping the Japanese civil and military administrations to bring them under strict, unified control.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Oct. 19 (AP)—A 31-man mission arrived here today from Japan to investigate Indo-China's economic possibilities.

Japanese press sees few changes in policy: Page 9.



Wide World

British Bolster 'ABCD' Stand in Pacific

A large draft of reinforcements and supplies from India arrives to augment defenses at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 20 (AP)—Completion of negotiations for a united Pacific front composed of Great Britain, the United States, China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand was reported today in Canberra.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said the degree of co-operation between the participants would be substantial, and at the same time reiterated a warning that possible extension of the war in the Far East constitutes a serious menace.

Mr. Curtin declared, however, there had been no change in the situation in the Pacific and said he understood that discussions between Japan and the United States looking toward a settlement of their differences would be continued.

The Prime Minister disclosed he had conferred yesterday with Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander in Chief in the Far East.

Bay State May Limit Automobiles to Single License Plate During Coming Year

$1,750,000 Start on New Piers Favored by House Committee

A $1,750,000 start toward development of Boston's deteriorating pier facilities was approved today by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The plan calls for State purchase of the Fiske and Harris piers and the Constitution Wharf, and development of a new pier providing three berths.

This project is the least expensive of several pier development proposals submitted to the 1941 Legislature. The others included purchase of the five Boston & Maine piers on the Mystic River, State acquisition of two New Haven Railroad wharfs, and a gigantic $20,000,000 program in East Boston. The Boston & Maine proposal would cost more than $5,000,000, while the New Haven projects' cost is estimated at $3,500,000.

Originally, the State Department of Public Works submitted a plan calling for purchase and development of the New Haven, Fiske, Harris, and Constitution properties, a program costing more than $5,000,000. During the hearing on the pier program, Public Works officials also looked with favor upon the Boston & Maine purchase plan.

The Ways and Means Committee program calls for a 5-year bond issue. After development, the property would be leased to private concerns at a rental sufficient, over a 40-year period, to cover the cost of construction and maintenance.

If the plan goes through, the pier would be the first new one in Boston Harbor in approximately 20 years. Numerous waterfront interests have for years conducted a campaign for new piers, insisting that Boston's water transportation business is being lost to better-equipped ports along the Atlantic Coast.

Whether the proposed legislation will gain final approval is problematical. Some up-State Legislators, fearful of the mounting costs of State Government, are not enthusiastic. On the other hand, a movement has started among Boston Legislators to force through a much larger program, under which the State would eventually take over most of the pier properties on the waterfront.

Guard Takes Wharf

Lewis Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, most of which has been idle nearly a year since the Clyde Line ceased operations from this port, is today being prepared for a base for port operations of the United States Coast Guard. It is another step in the mushroom-growth of the Coast Guard that accompanied the national defense activities.

Negotiations extending over several months have been finally concluded and a lease signed for the pier, which will be used as a base for small boats, while the shed will be made into an office and what in effect will be barracks for the personnel of the Captain of the Port's staff.

Coast Guard headquarters for the Boston district which extends from the Maine-Canadian border to the Connecticut-Rhode Island Line, has grown so that it new occupies three floors in the Custom House, and the entire second floor of the Marshall Building, 40 Central St., which was recently leased. More rigid supervision over the movement of shipping due to the emergency is partially responsible for the rapid growth.

The latest move will give the Coast Guard a base for small boats for the first time in more than five years, when Base 5, at East Boston, was abandoned.

Clark M. Eichelberger
Chairman of National Committee to Defend America

Eichelberger Calls on U. S. To Enter War

Calling for active military participation in the war by the United States—"without which Britain cannot defeat Hitler"—Clark M. Eichelberger, newly elected National Chairman of the Committee to Defend America, today demanded that the United States inform Japan that "we will not allow her to strike Russia in the back."

Mr. Eichelberger has just returned by plane from Europe after spending three weeks in London for the purpose of clarifying his idea of the military requirements of the United States for the defeat of Hitler "to which we are now committed," and to study the British views on postwar reconstruction.

At a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building this noon, attended by about 150 persons active in the work sponsored by the New England Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, Inc., Mr. Eichelberger outlined results of his trip abroad.

There is absolutely no appeasement sentiment whatever in England, he said. "Any hint in the United States about appeasement is obviously planted by Germans to weaken America's war effort."

"No one can tell what will be the final requirements of the United States to lick Hitler," he said. "Britain can win defensive engagements and keep Hitler from invading the British Isles, but cannot win the war without military support of the United States."

Demanding production and more production of guns, tanks, planes, and other such material in American factories, Mr. Eichelberger declared that Americans have no idea of the extent of the need abroad in order to adequately equip armies that are fighting for free peoples.

"America must stop freezing its help at specified points, by doing just so much and then stopping," he said. "We must be willing to make any sacrifice."

Visualizing a new and more effective League of Nations after the war, Mr. Eichelberger said that a universal organization larger and broader than the League of Nations of the period following the first World War is needed after this war "that is strong enough to prevent war and wise enough to remove the causes of war," he declared.

All Rallies For Mayoralty Are Postponed

Boston's mayoralty campaign was virtually suspended today as candidates canceled rallies and radio talks until Wednesday, following the passing of Mrs. Margaret M. Tobin, mother of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Rallies, speeches, and all other public functions of the Tobin organization were canceled until further notice. Headquarters of former Mayor James M. Curley announced that two radio speeches today and one tomorrow morning had been canceled, and that rallies scheduled for tonight had been postponed.

The Curley rally at the Majestic Theater on Tremont Street was held last night as scheduled, because announcements had already been distributed and the hall engaged, a spokesman for Mr. Curley explained.

Rally Postponed

At headquarters of School Committeeman Joseph Lee, it was announced that the major rally of this week, scheduled for tomorrow night in front of the old Haymarket Square Relief Station building, had been postponed until later in the week. All rallies scheduled for tonight in Mr. Lee's mayoralty campaign also have been postponed.

Effort was made to cancel Mr. Lee's radio speech for tonight, but this was impossible under his radio contract, a spokesman said. The candidate will, however, refrain from any criticism of the Tobin Administration, it was stated.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the fourth mayoralty candidate in the lineup, has announced no rallies and scheduled no speeches

Mr. Nichols did, however, break his long silence today with a statement, his first of the campaign.

Nichols Platform

He described himself as a candidate "without a campaign fund, but with the best argument for election of any other on the ballot.

"At the present time, campaign money would look better in defense bonds or stamps," he commented.

Low taxes, abundant service, and wide opportunity for advancement were characteristic of his administration from 1925 until 1929, he went on. He called for laying of plans now for a Boston in the postwar world in which there will be opportunity for youth and prosperity for all.

With the campaign scheduled to resume on Wednesday, as though it had not been interrupted, observers today looked for a vigorous finish. The Tobin and Lee organizations both planned to have prominent civic figures give radio speeches of endorsement late this week, and Mr. Curley plans to resume a campaign of radio speeches and rallies.

By a Staff Photographer

First Corps Cadets Observe 200th Anniversary

To John E. A. Hussey (right), Color Sergeant, who enlisted 55 years ago, went the honor of cutting the huge birthday cake with a 175-year-old sword, once owned by Gov. James Bowdoin in 1786. (Left to right at head table at the Algonquin Club Saturday night) Lieut.-Col. Ross Whistler, Commander, 1st Motor Squadron, Massachusetts State Guard; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Lieut.-Col. Horace Z. Landon, 211th Coast Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, toastmaster, with other honored guests.

Plan Studied As Means Of Saving Metal

Massachusetts automobile owners may be forced to use only one registration plate in 1942 and to get along without new plates in 1943, it was indicated today as the State Commission on Administration and Finance filed a bill in the House of Represeptatives to grant authority to the Governor and Council to suspend the law requiring issuance of two plates a year.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Adminitration and Finance, said the legislation is a result of a visit to Washington by George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, during which OPM officials said the shortage of steel for national defense was becoming acute.

The OPM has sent to the Governor and State agencies in each State a telegram urging that license plates be cut from two to one for each car.

If the proposed law goes into effect next year Massachusetts will save half of the 750 tons of steel it uses annually for registration plates.

The legislation authorizes the Governor and Council to permit the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to furnish an annual attachment to indicate the year of registration.

Mr. Moynihan pointed out that of the plates already manufactured by inmates at State Prison OPM may request one plate in each set be turned back for refabrication.

In addition Mr. Moynihan indicated that a State-wide drive will soon be launched to collect all old automobile plates to be refabricated for use in defense industry. The Administration and Finance Chairman said the bill filed by his commission is "a precautionary measure."

Free French Foreign Legion Honors Bridgewater Officer

WITH THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION IN SYRIA, Oct. 19 (delayed)—John Hasey of Bridgewater, Mass., who was wounded during fighting at Damascus June 20 while serving as a Lieutenant in the Free French Foreign Legion, today became the first American to receive the Free French Order of Liberation as well as the Croix de Guerre With Palm.

Gen. Georges Catroux, the Free French Commander in Syria, decorated Lieutenant Hasey and others before an enthusiastic crowd of Syrians in the main square of a town north of Damascus.

General Catroux also presented to the Legionnaires new colors commemorating the battles of Narvik (Norway) and Massawa (Eritrea, Italian East Africa).

To the sound of throbbing drums and shrilling bugles, General Catroux called Lieutenant Hasey before the white-capped Legionnaires, touched him lightly on the shtulders with his sword, pinned on the medals and kissed him on both cheeks.

Mr. Hasey could only whisper "merci, mon general."

While the band blared the famous Legionnaires' March, Lieutenant Hasey, blue-eyed and slim, stood near General Catroux to watch men he had led in battle march past.

Lieutenant Hasey's citation, for fighting durin gthe British-Free French occupation of Syria and Lebanon early this summer, described him as "a magnificent officer adored by his men," and added:

"On June 20 he led his section to attack a strongly defended position. Although placed in reserve, he passed through advanced troops and played in this engagement, by his absolute indifference to danger and his courage, a role of the highest order. He was gravely wounded during the action. He is a first class officer who has brought honor to the Legion."

Films to Present Natural Science

Continuing a series of programs begun last spring, the Boston Scientific Film Society will present the first of eight programs on popular scientific subjects on Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at the Institute for Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, in Cambridge, Mass.

The first program will include a group of "three dimensional" slides, in color, shown on a special projector developed by the Polaroid Company and representing the most recent technique in three-dimensional color photography. Other features on the program include sound movies which will present the life story of parasitic plants, the development of the two-cycle Diesel engine and the principles of current electricity.

These films are of interest to the general public as well as to natural science teachers, industrial workers, engineers and students.

N.E. Woman's Press Group to Convene

Members of the New England Woman's Press Association will hold their monthly meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 29, in the French Room (Second Floor) of the Woman's Republican Club at 46 Beacon Street. The business session will convene at two o'clock and be followed by the program at 2:30 when guests will be admitted.

The newly elected President, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, will preside. Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey is Program Chairman, and Mrs. Marjorie Carleton, Chairman of the Social Committee, has named Mrs. George W. Van Gorder and Mrs. Dorothy Walker, hostesses.

Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, President of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, and Mary Frances Doner (Mrs. Claude L. Payzan) will pour.

Pomona College Installs Lyon as New President

CLAREMONT, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. E. Wilson Lyon, former Colgate University history professor, was installed as President of Pomona College.

He succeeded Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, who had been President for 13 years.

Dr. Lyon, a native of Heidelberg, Miss., is a graduate of the University of Mississippi and taught at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute before going to Colgate.

S. S. PIERCE CO.

ANNOUNCE THEIR REMOVAL FROM TREMONT AND BEACON STREETS TO THEIR NEW STORE AT 144 TREMONT STREET

BETWEEN TEMPLE PLACE AND WEST STREET

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20TH

Christian Science Lecture Oct. 21

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, on Tuesday noon, Oct. 21, at 12:15 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by Station WMEX, Boston, on a frequency of 1510 kilocycles and by shortwave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, on frequencies of 15.35 and 17.75 megacycles respectively. It is doubtful if shortwave reception will be possible in the New England States.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public meeting of the Dickens Fellowship at which Edward F. Payne will make an address on the 100th anniversary of Dickens' first visit to America. William Miller will discuss the plagiarisms of Dickens and exhibit his collection of Dickensiana. At the Arlington Street Church, 8 p. m.

"Inside Germany," a lecture by William L. Shirer, news commentator and author of "Berlin Diary," sponsored by the Women's City Club of Boston. Mr. Shirer will present the facts behind Germany's position today, and evaluate America's present place in the world situation. At Symphony Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, at 12:15 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "French Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Bostonian Society at which Bradford Washburn, noted explorer and lecturer, will speak on "The New England Museum of Natural History and Boston." At the Council Chamber, Old State House, 3:30 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 13, 1918.

New England's First of U. S. O. Houses Begun

Defense News in Brief

U. S. O. Club Started—The first official ground-breaking ceremony for a United Service Organization building in New England was held at Falmouth, Mass., this morning. In little more than two weeks after the job of erecting U. S. O. buildings was turned over to the construction division of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, sites have been selected for all 14 recreation centers in New England.

Nine new buildings will be erected in New England as U. S. O. recreation centers, Lieut. Col. S. W McIlwain, chief of all Quartermaster construction in this area, announced. Five large existing buildings will be made over for the purposes and all are expected to be completed by Christmas.

Choir-Singing Soldiers — Soldiers from the 101st Quartermaster Regiment, 26th Division, were strolling past the First Baptist Church at Ansonville, N. C., recently during an evening prayer meeting. Hearing singing they paused to listen to the hymns. The pastor appeared at the door and invited them to come in. Before the evening was over 14 soldiers were singing as the "guest choir."

Eckfeldt Praises YD—As the Yankee Division began today the first Sixth Army Corps problem in which it will operate with the First Division, recently arrived from Fort Devens, it received words of praise from its commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt Stating that the division had shown vast improvement in the two weeks since arriving in North Carolina, General Eckfeldt said the Yankee Division "will give a good account of itself." The Division has been through a series of difficult problems which have made strong demands on the men, but even more difficult problems lie ahead.

Lawrence J. Connery

Representative Lawrence J. Connery, who passed on yesterday at his home in Washington, D. C., was elected to Congress by the Seventh Massachusetts District in 1937 and had, in his four years of service, become a member of the education, labor patents, printing and war claims committees of the House of Representatives.

A champion of New England laboring interests and of the American Legion, Representative Connery had served with the 26th (Yankee) Division in France during the World War.

He assumed the office vacated by his brother, William P. Connery, Jr., in 1937 after a special election, and pushed his brother's jointly sponsored "Black-Connery" Wages and Hours bill, from which the present wage-hour law was developed. A Democrat and a staunch New Dealer on domestic issues, Representative Connery was re-elected in 1938 and 1940.

He was born in Lynn in 1895, educated in that city, and went to St. Mary's College in St. Mary, Kansas. He obtained a law degree at Georgetown University School of Law.

The House adjourned today out of respect for Mr. Connery.

A special election to choose a successor to Representative Connery will be necessary, it was learned today. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, said that he will confer shortly with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on preparations for a special election in the Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Cook explained that the election would not be staged for at least two months, because time must be allotted for candidates to file papers and to hold a primary prior to the election itself.

Defense Items Show Planned As Part of Industries' Parley

The most comprehensive display of American war equipment to be got together in New England will be exhibited at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in Boston Thursday, it was announced today at the headquarters of the manufacturers' association.

The assemblage of war and defense materials will be confined to what is being made in Massachusetts under its $2,000,000,000 of defense contracts. Most of the 650 military, naval and civilian defense items in production here have been obtained.

Special permission had to be gained from the War Department in Washington for the showing of some of the combat and defense products, and several articles will not be seen in their entirety.

Officials of Associated Industries working on the exhibit said that nothing like it had been seen in this region. The entire Sheraton Room at the Copley-Plaza, where the convention will meet, is to be given to war manufacturing.

Products which the Army Ordnance Department would like to buy in New England but is as yet unable to obtain here will also be found in the display.

Materials being made for the War Department will take one side of the room, and the opposite side will be devoted to items in production for the Navy, Air Corps, Chemical Warfare, and the Signal Corps.

Submarine suits, flying boots, flare parachutes, tank guns, "wet weather" clothing for the Army and "foul weather" clothing for the Navy, and other items are announced as among the articles on display. Tools being made here for the Lend-Lease governments and the United States will also be shown.

Exhibit Open to Public

The exhibit will be open to the public without charge as well as to members of the Associated Industries.

How Massachusetts manufacturers can expand and adjust their production facilities to the expanding defense program, in view of their strain to make scheduled deliveries on the first $2,000,000,000 orders, will be "blueprinted" for their guidance at the meeting.

The course of manufacturers was never more intricate than it is now, through a labyrinth of priorities, labor laws, rules and regulations. Beyond the immediate problems the industrialists are concerned with provisions for normal activities at the end of the war.

Authorities on all of these problems will address the meeting, beginning at the forenoon session with Albert M. Creighton, Coordinator of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution and Priorities.

William P. Homans, District Manager of the OPM Priorities Field Service for this area, will handle priorities.

The all-important question of how to pay the cost of this war will be spotlighted by John L. Sullivan of Washington, Assistant United States Treasurer, one of the best informed officials in Washington on taxation problems.

Labor relations in industry, and the Washington attitude on the subject, will be discussed by Cyrus S. Ching, an employer member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. His philosophy as an industrialist is to avoid the "creation of an issue." Murray Shields' contribution to the discussion at the meeting will be a "blueprint" of the status of the "Free Enterprise and Its Promise" when the present emergency ends. Mr. Shields has been for the past 10 years economist of the Irving Trust Company in New York.

Other Important Talks

"Organization of the British Industrial Program in Wartime" is the subject of an address by Sir Kenneth Lee, representative in the United States of the British Industrial and Export Council. Closely related to that subject in its bearing on the American industries will be the address by Dr. Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs of the State Department in Washington. For 10 years he was American Consul and Charge d'Affaires at Berlin.

Army ordnance and the needs of industry will be explained by Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in Washington.

After these addresses, and the noon luncheon, there will be opportunity for individual consultation with Government officials about specific problems and for a study of the defense exhibit.

At the anniversary dinner in the evening the striking expansion of the aircraft industry in the United States to the point of outranking Hitler's air force in power and performance will be related by Commander Eugene E. Wilson, President of the United Aircraft Corporation. An intimate picture of certain aspects of international affairs will be given by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former United States Minister to Denmark, first woman in America to go to a diplomatic post. She is the daughter of William Jennings Bryan.

Boy Pleads Guilty to Murder

In a move said by court attachés to be unprecedented in Massachusetts, Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., 16-year-old-high school boy of Reading, Mass., pleaded guilty today to murder in the first degree of his 15-year-old schoolmate and neighbor, Constance M. Shipp, on July 15.

The youth's unexpected change of plea came as a jury was about to be chosen for his trial in Middlesex Superior Court, East Cambridge.

Judge Harold P. Williams, who presided, accepted the boy's plea and said he believed the defendant was influenced to plead guilty by a desire to spare the parents of the Shipp girl the harrowing experience of a long trial.

The Shipp girl had been lured into the temporarily unoccupied home of a Reading clergyman, while on her way home from the store, and had been brutally killed.

Young Woodward was arrested almost immediately after discovery of the crime. He came under suspicion because of a previous court record and because he had been engaged by the minister to mow his lawn while he was away.

The lad's attorney, Joseph P. Donohue, appointed by the court to defend him, told Judge Williams today that he had advised against the plea of guilty, but that the boy was acting with the advice and approval of his parents.

The boy was unemotional in making his plea. Judge Williams immediately called a recess, and Woodward was remanded to the County Jail pending filing of a motion by the prosecution for sentence, which may be filed within seven days.

Under Massachusetts law, a defendant who pleads guilty or is found guilty of first-degree murder, must pay the capital penalty. According to legal authorities, the Court has no alternative except to sentence Woodward to electrocution.

If such a sentence is imposed, however, it may be commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor.

City Recreation Activities Begin

The autumn season of the City Recreation Division began in Boston this afternoon when the 11 gymnasiums and two swimming pools of the Park Department, of which the Recreation office is a part, were opened for fall activities.

Classes are to be inaugurated in various sports, in calisthenics, civil service, dancing, swimming and life saving. Special conditioning classes for prospective draftees are a new feature of this year's program, Director of Recreation William M. Mullen stated.

Opening of the season will be marked by square dancing at Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain tonight.

During the season Mondays and Thursdays will be ladies' days; Tuesdays and Fridays will be for high school boys in the afternoon and men at night; and Wednesdays and Saturdays will be for grammar school boys and the evenings for working boys. This program also applies to the swimming pools.

Vermont Dynamo Turned by Wind Proves Success

CASTLETON, Vt., Oct. 20 (AP)—Spun by a 26-mile-an-hour wind, the giant windmill atop Granpa's Knob generated enough electricity for 1,600 homes in a brief test, the inventor, Palmer C. Putnam, says.

He reported the huge turbine, on a 2,000-foot mountain, produced 800 kilowatts of electricity last night in a brief and successful trial of synchronization with a commercial power system.

Engineers expect the $500,000 wind-powered plant to generate at least 1,000 kilowatts when tests are completed. Construction was begun a year ago.

Byrd Holds Out Hope for French

To the people of France who daily risk the firing squad to pinprick the Nazi occupying forces, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd promised last night over the short-wave radio that "continued resistance will bring victory."

Speaking over WRUL's foreign language broadcast, the Arctic explorer said: "Do not lose hope, my friends in France . . . the war is not over."

Hitler will not win this war," he stated, "no matter how many kilometers of the endless steppes of Russia he may claim to hold, unless he attacks and defeats the United States.

"In the months that have passed since we learned our own bitter lesson from the events in France in May, 1940, America has been transformed," Admiral Byrd continued.

"I say to you that the day will come when the skies of Europe will be black with American planes."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Fair, continued cool tonight, lowest temperature near 42 degrees in Boston and 35 degrees in the suburbs away from the coast; Tuesday fair and warmer; light variable winds this afternoon and tonight, becoming gentle southwesterly Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair, warmer in north portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair, continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate westerly winds except light variable south of Provincetown tonight; gentle to moderate southerly winds Tuesday; weather fair.

Block Island to Hatteras—Moderate northeast to east winds becoming gentle variable over central and north portions Tuesday; generally fair Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	42	Minneapolis	55	55
Bermuda			New Orleans	75	77
Chicago	56	55	New York	48	47
Denver	48	44	Norfolk	63	55
Helena			Philadelphia	50	48
Kansas City	63	61	St. Louis	57	54
Los Angeles			San Francisco	52	49
Miami	73	71	Washington	60	60

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 20, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:55 p. m., height 11.8 feet.
Tuesday, 11:16 a. m., height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:35 p. m.

Dies Lists 1,124 U. S. Aids As Communist Sympathizers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Official Washington had before it today charges by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on un-American Activities, that 1,124 Federal employees are Communist sympathizers—"to put the matter mildly"—as W. Averell, Harriman arrived from Moscow with latest reports on all-out aid to the Soviets.

At the same time today more than 1,000 bishops, clergymen, and editors, appealing to President Roosevelt for all-out aid to Russia, declared that Communist infiltration is exaggerated and "that not one member of any branch of our Government is Communist."

Their petition, in the form of a letter to President Roosevelt, bore the names of such well known leaders as Bishop William Thomas Manning of New York, Bishop Henry W. Hobson of Southern Ohio, and the Rt. Rev. Wallace E. Conkling, Bishop of Chicago.

After praising Russian resistance to Germany, the petition went on to say:

"We have been at fault in not ceaselessly opposing the lie with the truth: that by the wildest exaggeration not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of our people are Communist, that not one member of any branch of our Government is Communist, that anti-Semitism is the most hideous of spiritual leprosies, the spore of which is spread by men who have abandoned their humanity, that through it the Jew becomes the scapegoat for apostate Christians' betrayal of their own Christhood." . . .

FBI Gets Report

The Justice Department announced that the Dies Committee report had been turned over to the FBI.

The FBI will make a complete study of the charges before reporting its findings to Congress, officials said.

The letter from the clergymen appeared a few hours after the charges of Mr. Dies. He did not include workers in new defense activities. In a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle he promised a later statement concerning those branches of Government.

"The very grave danger exists," Mr. Dies wrote, "that our Government, by its aid to Russia on the Eastern Front, has opened up for Stalin a new Western Front right here in the capital of America."

A prompt and thorough investigation through the Attorney General's office was recommended by Mr. Dies, who added that he hoped it would be "followed up by appropriate action."

Policy Makers Misled

Basing his charges on what he said is documentary evidence in each case, Mr. Dies traced the Communist tinge up into the higher brackets of official position where national policy is decided. He listed many executives or policy makers who had permitted themselves to become tools of subversive groups.

For example, his report said:

"Five receive salaries of $10,000 a year or more;

"Eight receive salaries of $9,000 a year;

"Seven receive salaries of $8,000 a year;

"Twenty-four receive salaries of $7,000 a year;

"Twenty-five receive salaries of $6,000 a year.

"Fifty-five receive salaries of $5,000 a year;

"Ninety-six receive salaries of $4,000 a year;

"One hundred fifty-three receive salaries of $3,000 a year.

Investigations in the defense offices are continuing. Mr. Dies referred back to the partial findings in this field submitted early last month. Those findings related to the Office of Price Administration and included its Administrator, Leon Henderson, among those of Communist leanings. Mr. Henderson denied the charge.

Lists Figures

Mr. Dies claimed the names submitted were distributed widely throughout the Government. His statement said:

"I am submitting herewith a breakdown of these 1,124 Federal Government employees according to the agencies and departments in which they are employed, in order that you may see at a glance how completely the Communists, their fellow travelers and their sympathizers have permeated the entire structure of the Federal Government. The names which I submit with this communication are distributed among the various Government departments as follows:

"Department of Agriculture, 207; Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, 1; Board of Tax Appeals, 2; Civil Service Commission, 15; Department of Commerce, 70; District of Columbia Government, 46; Employees Compensation Commission, 2; Executive Office of the President, 9; Federal Communications Commission, 2 Federal Loan Agency, 19; Federal Power Commission, 5; Federal Reserve System, 7; Federal Security Agency, 145; Federal Trade Commission, 1; Federal Works Agency, 72.

"General Accounting Office, 11; Department of Interior, 45; Interstate Commerce Commission, 10; Department of Justice, 20; Department of Labor, 98; Library of Congress, 25; Maritime Commission, 1; Maritime Labor Board, 3; National Archives, 4; National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, 1; National Labor Relations Board, 49; National Resources, 1.

"Navy Department, 40; Post Office Department, 2; Railroad Retirement Board, 27; Securities Exchange Commission, 44; State Department, 12; Tariff Commission, 6; Treasury Department, 56; Veterans Administration, 15; War Department, 45."

Biddle Asked for Report

Mr. Dies submitted his report in response to a request from Mr. Biddle, who asked on Oct. 7 for information about Federal employees in subversive organizations, or their "advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the United States."

That advantage is being taken of the defense emergency by certain unscrupulous interests was charged in conclusion by Mr. Dies. He said:

"In closing, I wish to pass on to you, Mr. Attorney General, the view that comes to me from all parts of America: the retention on the Federal pay roll of several thousand persons who, to put the matter mildly, have strong leanings toward Moscow, will confirm the widely held suspicion that a large and influential sector of official Washington is utilizing the present national emergency as a means for undermining the American system of democratic government.

"Assuring you of my constant readiness to assist you in the exposure of subversive elements in our Government, I beg to remain,

"Respectfully yours,

"MARTIN DIES, Chairman."

Nazis Think Ex-U. S. Ship Under British Flag Sunk

BERLIN, Oct 20 (AP)—A D. N. B. eye-witness account of the German submarine attack on a British convoy in the North Atlantic last week declared today that one of two destroyers sunk apparently was one of the former United States warships traded to Great Britain for bases.

The news agency said that a lone submarine opened the attack in which the High Command said Oct. 18 that 10 freighters and two destroyers were sunk.

STEPPING-STONES

Edited by JOHN THOMAS CLARK

● ● ● YES!

Bible Narratives!!! But never before from a similar approach! Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch once said: "We should clothe the Bible in a dress through which its beauty might best shine!" "Stepping-Stones" is that dream come true!

In the review of this book in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, for June 21, 1941, the title, "The Bible Narrative Set in Order," so accurately fits. Therein the statement is made: "The method of dealing with his subject is both unique and effective."

A lady writes that her brother, 17 years old, read 160 pages the first night, and remarked that it was as fascinating as "Arabian Nights!" Other comments equally thrilling from all walks of life—lawyers, Sunday School teachers, students, laymen. Authorities acclaim it "the best job ever done on the Bible."

Contents: Approximately 400 narratives — King James Version — complete in sequence—each independent of another. Data taken from as many as six books to complete. Features so fascinating and valuable it must be seen to be appreciated. 864 pages. Price $5.00. Subscription plan if desired, $2.00 with order and balance $1.00 monthly. Money refunded promptly if not happy. Greentree Press, Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK

OPENS TODAY, MONDAY

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL

Antiques Exposition

OCTOBER 20th to 24th

In the HUGE BALLROOMS of the

HOTEL COMMODORE

The exhibits of more than 150 collector-dealers make this THE MOST OUTSTANDING ANTIQUES EXPOSITION IN THE WORLD

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EXHIBITION AND SALE

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ALL PRICE RANGES

Antiques are a sound Investment. Do your Christmas shopping here!

Civilian Defense Uniforms

Wide World

Six Types of Dress Agreed Upon

Modeling uniforms which have been approved at Washington by the committee of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense for women workers. Left to right are: Betty Holbruner, dress uniform for outdoors: Margo Anderson, cotton dress uniform for outdoors: Dorothy Buettner, canteen workers' uniform; Maxine Townsend, hospital workers' uniform; Helen McDaniel, office workers' uniform, and Barbara Bradley, nurses' aide uniform.

Defense Volunteers to Wear Blue Uniforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—One of the first official acts of the Office of Civilian Defense has been to authorize uniforms for women who volunteer to do civilian defense jobs.

"I personally don't like uniforms," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant OCD Director, told a group of women in Washington recently "but the Mayor (Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, OCD Director) thinks we must have them and I guess he is right."

Uniforms, OCD officials explain, will not only help to glamourize drab jobs but will help the general public to distinguish legitimate workers.

Six uniforms have been agreed upon by a committee headed by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg of New York. Five will be sold by department stores to persons with proper credentials. the Sixth, a Nurses' Aide uniform, will be issued by the American Red Cross to those who have completed a course of instruction given by the Red Cross in conjunction with the OCD. Uniforms for farm work, designed by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture are yet to be agreed upon.

The OCD had to hurry to adopt a set of uniforms because reports were coming in from various cities that impatient defense groups were beginning to make their own.

All of the new uniforms are blue. Canteen workers are to have a plain light blue outfit with an apron that may also be worn with the blue and white striped hospital workers' uniform. Office workers are entitled to wear a high-colored blue wool dress with yellow epaulets. For miscellaneous outdoor jobs such as air-raid wardens and auxiliary policewomen, two uniforms have been approved, one a dark blue wool and the other a light blue cotton.

The Nurses' Aide uniform has a white starched apron over a light blue cotton dress, a white cap, and a Red Cross emblem on the sleeve.

Mrs. Rosenberg's committee is now working on a license system to regulate the manufacture and sale of uniforms by companies agreeing to maintain a price to be set by the OCD. Purchasers will have to present a certificate showing they have been properly trained for the jobs whose uniform they seek.

'Ruhr of America' Benefited By Water-Rationing System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The busy Mahoning Valley, known as "The Ruhr of America," is on a water-rationing system which has saved more than 800,000,000 gallons of water in the last three months—and only that water rationing plan is credited with having saved the steel plants from a serious "tie-up" of vital defense production.

Even at that, production of 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel—enough steel to have built half a dozen big war vessels—was lost due to a water shortage this summer, it was estimated here.

The Office of Production Management at Washington has just recommended that the Federal Government build a big new $7,000,000 reservoir on the Mahoning River to insure adequate water in the future for the valley's steel production.

Water for the big steel plants is supplied by Lake Milton, about 20 miles west of Youngstown, which also is used for flood control purposes. This year, the lake's level was permitted to get too low and no rains came in the spring to fill it up. The U. S. Geological Survey, making an inspection, determined then that the lake had only 28 days' supply of water left and the principal steel companies and the geological survey got together on a plan to conserve the water.

The survey sent in E. J. Tripp, an engineer, and put river gauges on many tiny creeks flowing into the Mahoning River. When daily inspections of these gauges showed there were rains along the creeks and the flow increased, the flow from Lake Milton was reduced or shut off entirely to maintain the Mahoning's flow at a constant rate.

Even Guileless Brief Cases 'Eagle Eyed' in Defense Plants

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A brief case has caused no end of trouble in a tour of national defense factories.

It's easy to get it into a factory and hard to get it out. The plant protection service which has been set up by manufacturers in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army and the Navy, regularly assumes that a brief case contains confidential data which one is trying to smuggle some place.

It's easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, to borrow a Biblical phrase, than it is to get a brief case past a factory gate without a piece of paper duly signed and attested to permit its release.

It has been under suspicion all the way from Wright Field, site of the Army's aeronautical laboratories in Dayton, Ohio, through the Pacific Northwest and down the heavily industrialized coast of California.

Saboteur Would Have Hard Time

If the seeming importance which the plant protection service attaches to that leather envelope is any index to the safeguards which have been thrown up around defense plants, a saboteur is going to have to tough time impeding the American defense effort.

The trouble with the brief case seems to go back a couple of years when the FBI, by executive order, became the co-ordinating agency for protective work by the Navy Intelligence Service, the "G-2" section of the Army, and other groups.

The job undertaken was of heroic proportions. A Nationwide survey of measures instituted to protect factories was made. It even went into such details as auxiliary water supplies and the storage of inflammables.

When the European war began, the protection service tightened up. Today the practice of admitting visitors to defense plants has been stopped. Checks and double-checks are made of prospective employees. A man must have a birth certificate or his citizenship papers before plant employment offices will even let him sign an application.

Fences have sprung up around factories. Factory yards are floodlighted at night. Efficient policemen stand athwart the gates. Incoming packages are opened and examined. Workmen's lunch boxes are probed into, coming and going. Employees sign secrecy agreements when they go on the pay roll.

Everybody from the President on down is finger printed and photographed.

Everybody wears a badge. An employee with a badge of such-and-such a color can go only into such-and-such a department.

Release for "Ham on Rye"

If he transfers to another department having anything to do with confidential or restricted data, he gets another kind of badge and signs an extra secrecy agreement. No employee can get through the gate without his badge plus a pass. Neither, by itself, will admit him.

Measures have been carried so far that at Vultee Aircraft, Inc., in Downey, outside Los Angeles, automobile parking lots for employees have been established inside the grounds. If anyone parks outside the plant and sits in his car, an officer walks up pretty soon and finds out who he is.

Behind this vast screen of security, possibly some sabotage has been going on, but for the most part accidents appear to be the result of workman inexperience. That, in turn, has been due to the rapid hiring rate and accelerated production in recent months.

Now, about the brief case:

Fully 50 per cent of the time one may forget to ask for a ticket to get it by the gate. That always causes trouble. The guard asks why. At one plant it was thrown onto the back seat of an automobile nonchalantly and rolled up to the exit gate with the Vice-President of the firm.

"What's that thing in back?" asked the guard.

Another time the relief piece of paper was handed, in last-minute desperation, to a girl secretary employed by an aircraft company.

"Got a release for that?" the guard asked the girl, pointing.

"I'm a newspaper man," was the reply. Maybe only lunch is carried in it."

"Okay," replied the guard cheerfully, "suppose you get a release for the ham on rye."

Illiteracy Figure Placed Higher

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Approximately 16,000,000 persons more than 10 years of age in the United States cannot read and write well enough to meet the requirements of an "ordinary literate environment," Dr. Ruth Kotinsky reported here in a survey conducted for the American Association for Adult Education.

The report stated that the 4,300,000 illiteracy figure in the 1930 census, representing 4.3 per cent of the over-10 population, was "a drastic understatement of the problem."

"Those who admitted that they still 'made their mark' were undoubtedly fewer than the actual number who could not even sign their names," Dr. Kotinsky wrote. "More important, it is certain that many of those who said they were able to write could write their names and nothing else."

The report called for a wider program of adult education of an elementary nature.

Ickes Purges Parks Of Ugly Billboards

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 20

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has ordered "unsightly billboards" or those constituting traffic hazards banished from public lands.

He also directed that a fee of 20 cents a square foot a year, with a minimum of $5, be charged for commercial signs considered not unsightly and permitted to be erected on public lands.

There are about 200,000,000 acres of public lands, principally in the West.

Ohio Is Silent On U. S. Ouster Of Patterson

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Oct. 20 (AP)—Ohio officials met with silence a precedent-making Federal order that the Cincinnati Manager of the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation be removed for violations of the Hatch "clean politics" Act.

Neither Gov. John W. Bricker nor Administrator H. C. Atkinson of the B. U. C. would comment until they studied the report.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission, which only a week ago was refused permission by Governor Bricker to set up an office in the B. U. C. headquarters here, asserted in its order issued in Washington that an investigation of the Cincinnati office in August disclosed that Manager Harry J. Patterson violated the law which prohibits pernicious political activities by persons paid wholly or in part by the Federal Government.

State officials were given 30 days in which to remove Mr. Patterson, face loss of Federal money equal to Mr. Patterson's salary for two years, or appeal to Federal Court. The order also stipulated that Mr. Patterson cannot be re-employed in a similar capacity anywhere in the Nation.

The Cincinnati inquiry, involving 10 persons, followed a complaint after last November's general election that B. U. C. employees were compelled to contribute to campaign funds. Mr. Patterson insisted during the hearing that he merely advised employees that they could make contributions legally.

The Commission's report asserted that Mr. Patterson's actions "amounted to coercion within the meaning of the statute . . . and that he took an active part in a political campaign on the behalf of a political party."

Roman Catholics Hear Walker Plea

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 20 (AP)—National defense had an important part today in meetings of the National Conference of (Roman) Catholic Charities, told yesterday by the Postmaster General "we cannot have charity and insist" that the European war "is no concern of ours."

The Postmaster General, Frank C. Walker, said "we cannot act the part of charity and refuse to see or hear the sufferings of those victims of a monster's desire to uproot and forever destroy by force every decent quality, ideal and belief throughout the world."

He said "we of America cannot—we shall not—seek a peace purchased at the sacrifice of the hopes, the ambitions, the freedom of others."

Americans and Roman Catholics, he asserted, could not say of the European war: "This is no affair of ours."

"Here in our own country in the most critical time in our history, indeed in the gravest hour for civilization, there are those who stir up unrest, in kindling in our own Nation racial and religious hatred," he said.

"Are not these few, protected by the very rights and the very freedoms that are being destroyed throughout the world, playing directly into the hands of the assassins of civilization . . .?"

Mr. Walker, principal speaker on the opening program of the Conference, said organized charity "always must be a part of our national life.

"Though the Government . . . has done much during recent years in the way of social security and other social benefits for great masses of Americans, the problem of caring for the needy and the underprivileged still remains one primarily of private charitable organizations."

Protest Asked

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—An appeal for a "monster protest against any revision, modification or repeal of the Neutrality Act" was made yesterday by the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, in a nationwide radiocast.

Archbishop Beckman said in an address over NBC that any such change "would be the last step in a long series of steps to ruin. Any attempt to legalize the arming and sending of our ships into the combat zone would be nothing more than deliberate, government murder of our citizens calculated inevitably to stir a declaration of war."

Archbishop Beckman read a message from Bishop Gerald Shaughnessy, of Seattle, which asserted that an investigation of the fall of innumerable democracies invariably brings to light the same record; a democratic executive metamorphoses into a benevolet despot. The benevolent despot doffs in turn his mask and reveals himself as a totalitarian dictator. Disillusioned people realize too late they have in effect enslaved themselves, and thus passes liberty."

Export Line Vessel Watched by Bomber

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—The master of the American Export liner Excaliber reported today that a four-motored German bomber twice inspected his vessel at low altitude on Oct. 11 when he was about 200 miles west of Lisbon.

The Excalibur arrived with 125 passengers, of whom 56 were American citizens.

U. S. Must Drop Hope of Peace And Neutrality, Willkie Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 — The United States "must abandon the hope of peace" and end the "deception," in the opinion of Wendell laws," in the opinion of Wendell L. Willkie.

Joining with Rear Admiral Henry E. Yarnall, U. S. N. Retired, Dr. Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago, and Albion Ross, Foreign Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, Mr. Willkie, in a week-end symposium on United States-Japanese Relations, urged a firm anti-Axis foreign policy in the Pacific, declaring:

"Let us stop deluding ourselves. Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome are irrevocably linked by the dangerous dream of world conquest. Victory for one is victory for all. Their aim is world domination—the destruction of liberty, the end of democracy.

"Our ships will continue to be torpedoed and sunk, unless we arm them fast. Axis victories will not end unless we deliver in rapidly increasing amounts our goods into the hands of those who are fighting for freedom on land and sea.

"But even this is not enough. We must remove the show and deception of hypocritical neutrality laws. We must abandon the hope of peace."

"We can no more negotiate a peace with the war lords of Tokyo than with the conquering dictator of Berlin. On any continent, in every ocean, we can only stop these partners in piracy. They are winning now. Unless we act soon, it will be too late."

Admiral Yarnell, one-time Commander of the Pacific Fleet, defined Japanese aggression as "the belief of the Japanese military mind in the glory of conquest and superiority of the Japanese people," with the military faction now ruling openly and unable to retreat from its policy of force.

"Democracy and civilization as we know it cannot exist with a victorious Germany and a victorious Japan," he said. "One third of the world cannot remain free and two-thirds in slavery. . . . It is to be hoped that the futile era of fruitless conciliation is drawing to a close."

Dr. Wright, holding that American opinion was no longer in a mood to appease Japan, suggested a complete boycott of that country and the convoying of supplies to Russia.

"We cannot sell either China or Russia down the river without selling ourselves," he warned.

Mr. Ross saw the Japanese Army chiefs as only awaiting "the best moment to stab Russia in the back."

Mexican Government Probes Mercury Smuggling to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The smuggling of mercury from Mexico to Japan in violation of the Douglas-Weichers agreement signed between the United States and Mexico in July is under investigation by the Mexican Government. The smuggling was discovered recently at the port of Manzanillo when a contraband shipment was being loaded onto the Japanese boat "Azuma Maru."

That the Japanese military attache, a Mexican general and Mexican politicians, as well as international speculators, are involved in the smuggling is reported in United States diplomatic and business circles here but formal charges against them await the investigation being made by the Attorney General. The Mexican Foreign Office is reported following the case closely and if the Japanene Military Attache is found guilty it is expected that action will be taken, possibly leading to his being declared persona non grata by the Mexican Government.

The case against the smugglers is a serious one since both Federal and international laws were violated. The mercury was flown by an Italian aviator from mines in the State of Guerrero belonging to a Mexican general to Manzanillo and packed for shipping without paying Federal taxes. Its shipment to Japan breaks the agreement between the United States and Mexico, signed in July.

This agreement provided for the United States to buy all surplus strategic war materials produced here at the current market price. Mexico, in return, was to sell such materials to no other nation.

United States representatives have paid since that date $170 per flask, the average world market price. The Japanese agents have paid as high as $250 per flask. Since the speculators involved paid no Federal taxes this permitted them a profit of at least $80 per flash.

This amount of mercury which should have been sold to United States purchasers between July 15 and Oct. 1 was estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 flasks. Only 1,000 flasks were sold. This leaves a surplus of at least 3,000 flasks sold to the Japanese at a profit estimated at $240,000 during this brief period.

The shipment which was discovered consisted of 350 oil drums marked "bronze" but containing five flasks of mercury each. Since all have not yet been opened the total content is not known, but it is believed that 35 of the drums were used as dummies to furnish the necessary 10 per cent of a cargo opened for customs inspection.

This shipment accounts for only a percentage of the war metal which is believed to have been sent aboard other Japanese boats since the agreement was signed. Another 150 containers marked "bronze" left on a Japanese boat within the past month.

"A scandal of the first order" is forecast by the newspaper Excelsior, when the results of the investigation are made public. "This contraband not only violates the Federal laws but international agreements and the position of the people implicated in it is of first importance." The same newspaper estimates a loss to the Federal treasury in taxes at 200,000 pesos, approximately $40,000.

Postum

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Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Fashion Bridge

Just as Englishwomen admire American Shoe styles hair-do's and travel kit, American women have a real appreciation of English complexions, gloves and sportwear. There's no better bridge to friendly understanding than a shared style sense! We at Copley's feel pardonable pride in the liking taken by so many smart American women to our handknit-model leaflets and to the rather special yarns for which they were specially created. The appeal of colours and textures is backed up by grand wearing and washing qualities—qualities which cause many a ration-conscious British knitter to earmark her coupons for Copley's.

If your usual store does not carry our yarns and accurate-to-a-stitch leaflets, or if you have any other difficulty, write for information and willingly given assistance to one of the addresses below.

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Agents for S. A. J. Ellis Crafton (Pty.) Ltd. P. O. Box 4817, Johannesburg

Copleys Copley's Fine English knitting yarn

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women of Boston Federation Inspect Their Work at Devens

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Three bus-loads of members of the Boston City Federation of Women's Organizations rolled into Fort Devens today to make official inspection of the summer work of the Community Service Committee of the Federation at the Guest House.

Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Chairman of the Committee and also a member of the Executive Board of the Boston Public Safety Committee, arranged the trip which marks only the beginning of the interest the clubwomen will be taking in this and other nearby forts during the defense period. When 111 reservations had been made, the list was closed, as no more visitors could be comfortably accommodated for luncheon at the Soldiers' Service Club. Enough to fill three more busses called to say they would like to go along, said Mrs. Scanlon, indicating the enthusiasm and interest manifest whenever anything is to be done for the men in service.

The women met on the Common's side of Tremont Street at 10:15 and were off for Fort Devens by 10:30. When they arrived at the Fort, they were met by their officer hosts and conducted to various places of interest, including the Guest House, which they have had a part in furnishing. This is maintained for parents coming from a distance to see their sons and finding no hotel accommodations available anywhere in the vicinity of the fort. They may stay there for two nights at 50 cents a night. The Government provides two army cots and sheets and blankets for each room, but nothing more. The Community Service Committee of the Federation and other groups and individuals have added other furnishings to make the rooms comfortable and cheery.

The visitors today found in them a maple bureau or a chest of drawers with Chappendale mirror, a table with a reading lamp, an easy chair with cushions that harmonized with the draperies, and Bates spreads on the cots, also in harmonizing colors. Light rugs with rubber backing were on the floors. Towels also had been provided and pictures, loaned by the WPA Art Project "for the duration," were on the walls.

One of the rooms has been done entirely by the Federation, and its Community Service Committee has co-operated in the furnishing of two others for which Mrs. Edwin Van D. Tirrell and the Dance Committee, arranging dances for service men in Boston on leave, are responsible. Mrs. Scanlon was Chairman of the Dance Committee from last January until June, when she became an executive member of the Public Safety Committee, and the room furnished by the committee has been named in her honor. Another is soon to be furnished by the Firnabank Club, composed of employees of the First National Bank.

By a Staff Photographer

City Federation Members Visit Fort Devens

Members of the City Federation of Organizations, ready to board the bus for Fort Devens, where they inspected rooms they have furnished in the Guest House. Left to right are Mrs. A. H. Gretsch, a member of the Community Service Committee; Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Committee Chairman, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation.

Arlington War Relief Pageant

The career of Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book for 40 years, will be the theme of a pageant to be presented by the Arlington Committee of the British War Relief Society tomorrow at Junior High East. Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak is chairman of the relief committee.

Mrs. Hale—to be impersonated by Juliet Phillips Miller—was a distinguished feminist of her time, was the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and was responsible for Thanksgiving being celebrated as a national holiday.

The pageant will be under the direction of Myldred Foley Trempf and Mrs. Nelson B. Crosby will be General Chairman of the event. Among those in the pageant will be the noted sculptor, Cyrus E. Dallin and Mrs. Dallin. Others will be representatives of Arlington organizations co-operating in the presentation.

Mrs. Charles F. Atwood is Chairman of Costumes; Mrs. Harold B Wood, Chairman of Properties; Miss Lucinda Higgins, Chairman of the Program, Miss Ann Kennedy in charge of the makeup. Dances of the Godey period will be depicted by Russell Curry and Mrs. Grace D. Curry. The music will be in charge of Kathleen Clark Cosgrove.

Morgan Group Nursery Bazaar

The annual day nursery bazaar of the Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial will be held at Morgan Memorial, 85 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, on Oct. 23 and 24, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Luncheons will be served each day at 12 o'clock.

"Gentlemen's Night," Oct. 23, will feature a turkey dinner served at 6:15 p. m. Supper on Oct. 25 will also be at 6:15 p. m.

Chairmen of tables will be: Aprons, Mrs. Willard C. Tilson of Malden; children's, Mrs. H. H. Dennison, Belmont; candy, Mrs. George E. Clark, Quincy; doll, Mrs. Alva R. Mullins, Boston; food, Mrs. George J. Barbour, Boston; flowers, Mrs. Nils Anderson, Arlington; gifts, Mrs. Percy C. Crowell, Somerville; handkerchiefs, Mrs. W. A. Chapin, Natick; hospitality, Mrs. Philip I. Leard, Brookline; mothers, Mrs. Ruth E. Capen, Arlington; mystery, Mrs. Estar Sherwood, Somerville; plants, Mrs. George E. Henry, Winchester; pantry shelf, Mrs. Doris F. Miller, Medford; sewing, Mrs. Angelina Rydstrom, W. Roxbury; utility, Mrs. Earle W. Buzzell, Dorchester.

W. Medford Club Holds 'At Home'

Neighboring club presidents and friends are being entertained by the West Medford Woman's Club in Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avnue, this afternoon, at the Club's first "At Home" of the season. The President is Mrs. Harry S. MacNish.

Highlights of the General Federation meeting at Atlantic City are being given by Mrs. Francis V. Braun, and the guest speaker of the afternoon is Mary Sue Wigley of Dawson, Ala., who is being presented by Mrs. Charles E. Porter, Vice-President. Music is being furnished by John Dean Corley, Jr., cornet soloist.

Mrs. Harry L. Dane and Mrs. John C. Wilson are the tea hostesses.

Barbados Talk By Mrs. Cadbury

Mrs. Henry J. Cadbury will address the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its meeting Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the home of Mrs. Henry H. Meyer, 37 Beacon Street, Boston. She will discuss the "Color Issue in the Barbados," which islands she recently visited.

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Brookline Club's 'Big Day' Nov. 12

Outstanding among its year's activities will be the annual "Big Day" of the Brookline Woman's Club, announced for Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Copley-Plaza. For many weeks, committees have been at work preparing for the event, proceeds of which will be used for charities and scholarships.

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, President of the Club, is general chairman of the Big Day Committee, assisted by Mrs. May Coburn Lima, First Vice-President.

The bridge party is under the chairmanship of Mrs. James W Tonra. Mrs. John A. Jennings has charge of tickets. Mrs. George A. Morey is Chairman of hostesses who will include Mrs. G. Walter Anderson, Mrs. William A. Bryant, Mrs. Victor F. Carl, Mrs. Thomas W. DeWare, Mrs. Fred B. Early, Mrs. Irving P. Gammon, Mrs. William F. Goodale, Mrs. George H. Higgins, Mrs. Rodney MacDonough, Mrs. R. F. McFee, Mrs. Nicholas H. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles W. Noyes, Mrs. Fred L. O'Connor, Mrs. Frank B. Ober, Mrs. Leslie G Provo, Mrs. George A. Ramlose, Mrs. J. Alfred Richardson, Mrs. B. H. Solari, Mrs. Walter T. Spencer, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, and Mrs. J. Franklin Willis.

Mrs. Alice F. Sisson is Chairman of admissions, assisted by Mrs. Joseph L. Hale, Mrs. John X Nolan, Mrs. J. Porter Crosoy, and Mrs. Frank R. Fayerweather. Mrs. Edgar H. Knapp is Chairman of prizes, assisted by Mrs. F. Allen Burt and Mrs. Henry O. Pekau The Chairman of cards is Mrs Edward J. Clear, assisted by Mrs Frank J. Beardsley, Mrs. George W. Bauer, and Mrs. Abraham Lait. Mrs. Henry H. Halliday is in charge of hostess corsages.

Not only will there be colorful booths, but also a fashion show under the chairmanship of Miss Elsie Winsor Bird, called a "Pageant of Our Days."

Quincy Electric Bills About $4.14

Quincy customers of the Quincy Electric Light & Power Company pay a typical monthly electric bill of $4.14 for 100 kilowatt hours of electricity, the lowest sixth bill paid by residents of 16 Massachusetts municipalities more than 50,000 population, it was announced today by the Federal Power Commission.

The survey, made as of Jan. 1 of this year, shows that Lawrence residents paid the highest typical bill of $5.28, and the charge of $3.40 in Cambridge, the lowest for identical quantities of electric energy.

Daughters of Patriots Meet in Boston Saturday

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, will meet on Saturday at Hotel Vendome, Boston. This date marks the adoption, in 1780, of the State Constitution, which contained a Bill of Rights against slavery in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frank B. Twitchell, State President, will preside at the meeting, and Mrs. Addison C. Gretchell will talk on Current Events.

Nursery Training for Defense Is Topic of Course in Newton

The second Nursery Training Course for Defense, sponsored by the Newton Committee on Public Safety, will open Wednesday at 7:30 at the Hunnewell Club, in Newton, Mrs. George F. Brewer, the chairman, has announced.

This course, which the committee believes to be unique in America, is based on its English prototype and will comprise six lectures and two field trips.

Nationally known speakers who will address the class are: Dr. Lendon Snedeker, "Problems in the Evacuation of Small Children"; Dr. Julia Deming, "Transplanted Children and How They Think"; Miss Grace M. Caldwell, "Behavior Problems Among Groups of Children"; Miss Barbara Griffin, "Adequate Diet at Low Cost"; Dr. Ernest Morris, "General Physical Health and Wartime Precaution"; and Mrs. Ruth Taylor Stone, "Group Play and Low Cost Play Material."

Mrs. Brewer explained that the purpose of the course is to teach mothers how to take care of groups of children in order that other mothers may be released for defense and war duties should the need arise. This has been one of England's most serious home-front problems as special training is needed to do this type of work effectively.

More than 100 Newton mothers took this course last spring, some of whom are now applying their knowledge by caring for their neighbors' children and thus releasing their mothers for Red Cross duty.

This course in which Newton is pioneering, as in the Air Raid Precautions Program, has aroused widespread interest in many other Massachusetts cities and towns who have written in to Mrs. Brewer for details of operation.

Assisting Mrs. Brewer are Mrs. W. T. Chase, Jr., of Newton Centre, and Mrs. Stephen Bishop of Waban, Vice-Chairmen, and the following 12 District Chairmen: Mrs. George Pierce, Auburndale; Mrs. T. P. Beal, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Miles Clair, Newton; Mrs. Paul Pierce, Newton Centre; Mrs. Earl Bourne, Newton Highlands; Mrs. John McGlennon, Newton Lower Falls; Mrs. Frank Smith, Newton Upper Falls; Mrs. A. E. Read, Newtonville; Mrs. Ernest J. Carver, Nonantum; Mrs. Phillip Saunders, Oak Hill; Mrs. Stephen Bishop, Waban, and Mrs. William K. Bowers, West Newton.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart at Trinity Church:

There are certain absolute and unconditional loyalties in life which must be obeyed at all costs. Religion shows the absolute background against which all relative truths must be set. If our religion is real, we will not cut ourselves off from the hard, practical problems which face all men today.

In our Country today there is a sincere difference of opinion as to what this country should do in regard to the present war. But for Christians, there cannot be any desire that America should escape the way of sacrifice. Whether we are interventionists or non-interventionists, we must all be one in wanting our Country to play an honorable part in world history.

Well might we utter Phillips Brooks' prayer in 1865: "We dedicate the Country that Thou hast given us to a purer life, a more religious, unselfish patriotism, a deeper loyalty to the great Kingdom of Thy Son. She is not ours but Thine henceforth."

The fire of the present chaos will make clear the quality of our church work. The church is the blessed company of all faithful people. Today our papers are emphasizing America's great needs in the defense program. Let us never lose sight of the fact that America's greatest need is true churches.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

In our eagerness to build an adequate defense against totalitarian aggression we are in danger of leaving out an essential element in the formula of victory. That indispensable element is the stability of the inner life of the individual. . . .

Of course I am concerned with the necessity of facing and meeting the grave social, economic, and political questions which confront us. But . . . I am maintaining that it is not a question of choosing between social and individual victory. Our approach must be both individual and social. . .

How can the individual stand up to the increasing pressure of our day?

Religion offers us a sure means of triumphing over limitations imposed upon us from without. . . . The basic challenge of Saint Paul has great significance for us: "Wherefor take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand."

Army Contracts Announced

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Contracts announced by the war department:

Linley Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn., milling and jig boring machines, $29,315.

Van Norman Machine Tool Co., Springfield, Mass., boring machines and tool bits, $14,842.

Lapenta and Gressani Construction Co., Syracuse, N. Y., construction of barracks, mess, recreation, single storehouse and company administration buildings at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $54,096.

Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., gauge units, $372,614.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt and Whitney division, West Hartford, Conn., precision lathes, $214,800.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Fairfield, Conn., artificial leather, $21,401.

Boston Hide and Leather Co., Brookline, Mass., artificial leather, $2,550.

A. A. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., artificial leather, $44,977.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio (for manufacture at Windsor Manufacuring Co., Windsor, Vt.), hose tubes, $85,470.

Earl A. Starrett, Thomaston, Maine, freight and passenger vessel, $21,500.

Wuskanut Mills, Inc., Boston, 25,000 yards olive drab serge cloth, $74,875.

Paris Manufacturing Co., South Paris, Maine, skis, $22,950.

Ski Sport, Inc., Boston, skis, $4,875.

Northland Ski Manufacturing Co., Laconia, N. H., skis, $62,400.

Duro Wear Shirt Co., Inc., New York (mill: Danbury, Conn.), 100,000 khaki cotton shirts, $50,000.

Manhatta n Shirt Co., New York (mill: South Norwalk, Conn.), 100,000 khaki cotton shirts, $50,000.

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Harrisville, R. I., 75,000 yards olive drab serge cloth, $213,750.

Talbot Mills, North Billerica, Mass., 100,000 yards olive drab wool lining cloth, $153,000.

Pacific Mills, Philadelphia (mill: Lawrence, Mass.), 100,000 yards olive drab wool lining cloth, $156,800.

Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, Maine, 150,000 yards olive drab wool lining cloth, $228,750.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., dishwashers, $2,531; components for assembling trigger and safety in backplate, $2,433.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt and Whitney division, West Hartford, Conn., barrel drilling machines, $46,350.

Clubwomen Plan Junior Charity Ball

On Saturday evening, Nov. 1, the annual charity ball of the Department of Junior Membership of the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs will be given at the Copley-Plaza. Music and entertainment will be furnished by Ruby Newman's Orchestra. A reception will be held between 8:30 and 9:30 and dancing will follow until midnight.

Miss Eleanor McManus, Chairman of the department, and Miss Josephine Bruno, who is in charge of the State Project, are general chairmen of the dance. Miss Virginia McKenzie of Dorchester is handling the souvenir program and tickets are in charge of Miss Hannah Campbell.

Ushers at the dance will be members of the department of Junior Membership:

Miss Josephine R. Bruno, Miss Eleanor Thoresen, Miss Jean N. Bilodeau, Mrs. Robert K. Earle, Miss Louise French, Miss Shirley Lake, Miss Virgie Pfeifer, Mrs. Harold A. Seagrave, Miss Dorothy L. Seder, Miss Shirley Bowman Viles, Miss Marjorie A. Burns, Miss Guynor Henriksen, Miss Hannah Campbell, Miss Martha Easton, Miss Margery Jones, Miss Virginia McKenzie, Miss Barbara E. Ilfee, Miss Kathleen Townsend, Miss Evelyn E. Tuttle, Mrs. C. Frederick Withington.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 21
1:00 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Lecture on Christian Science

For Tuesday, October 21

12:15 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Lecture on Christian Science, presented under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

12:15 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW. 15.35mc (19.5m) and 17.78mc (16.9m). Lecture on Christian Science, presented under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Oct. 21

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW. 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in German.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRSO (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page."
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Hollywood Reporter; Music.
court's Rumba Band; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Best of the Week.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:58 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Piano "Concerto in A Major," Liszt; Orchestra of the Opera of Budapest. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RVN6, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2ROK, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

Maine Oil Line Likely Ready For Use Nov. 1

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 20—Officials in charge of the Portland to Montreal oil pipeline, a major New England defense project, expect to have the line completed and the oil running through it early in November. The huge project—the northeast's first pipeline, though they are common in the Southwest—was begun in early summer, and work has gone ahead with surprising speed despite topographical barriers such as granite ledges, mountains, and rivers.

Officials report the pipeline crews are now working virtually at the ends of the 250-mile line. One crew is extending the pipeline outside of Portland and another is engaged on the Montreal end, where a major problem has been the spanning of the St. Lawrence River. Three of the giant storage tanks at South Portland have been installed, and crews are now working on the installation of the other three tanks, each with an oil capacity of 140,000 barrels.

Along the route of the pipeline are eight pumping stations, four of them in Maine, at South Portland, Portland, Raymond, and North Waterford. There are two in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one on the International boundary, and one in Canada. Some of the pumping stations have been completed and work is progressing rapidly on the others. It was the original intention to have the pipeline finished and operating by Nov. 1, and officials are confident that barring unexpected difficulty they will be finished by that time. The men working on the line, many of them from the South and some from South America, hope for completion the first of next month; they do not look forward to Maine winter weather

Auburn Shoes Recess

Auburn, long known as Maine's shoe city, gained ground at Bangor's expense this week when it became known that Philip Lown, operator of the Philco Shoe Company in Bangor and factories in Auburn and Oldtown, would close, temporarily at least, his Bangor plant. He recently purchased extensive industrial property in Auburn, where some of the Bangor production may be absorbed. The plant had a $500,000 pay roll in Bangor.

Republican Convention

Maine Republicans, according to the announcement of J. Fred O'Connell, State Chairman, will hold their 1942 State convention in Portland, April 1 and 2. Maine's G. O. P., its internal troubles clarified somewhat by the announcement, earlier than usual, of Governor Sewall that he will seek a second term, appears to be considerably better off than the Democratic Party in the State, which, to date, seems to have no idea who will oppose Governor Sewall. Some interest has been shown, however, in a report that former Governor Brann, outstanding Maine Democrat in recent years, may locate in South Portland and oppose Republican Representative James C. Oliver in the First District. So far not only have the Democrats lacked a definite gubernatorial candidate, but none has come forward as a likely candidate to oppose Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., whose term expires. Senator White is expected to seek re-election.

By a Staff Photographer

Twentieth Century Association Speakers

Miss Margaret G. (Tehou Shi Kwan) with her father, Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former private secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who spoke on the subject "Tomorrow in Europe and Asia" at the opening luncheon of the 47th season of the Twentieth Century Association on Saturday noon.

Quick Rise Hope Held Out To Selectees

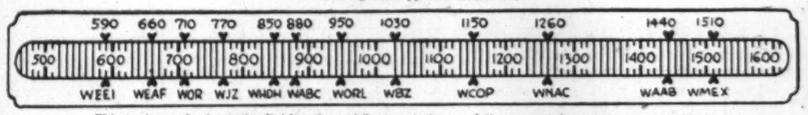
Advancement to the rank of commissioned or noncommissioned officers during their first year of training is the hope held by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, who said that 28 per cent of the Army selectees can look forward to such progress.

Furthermore, he pointed out that, on the basis of War Department reports, an additional large number of selectees who remain privates throughout their first 12 months of training will attain specialist ratings and substantial pay increases.

Already, General Erickson said, 94 men inducted through the Selective Service system are completing courses at officer candidate schools. And, under present plans, 62 per cent of the candidates in the next courses will be chosen from selectees.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 Sunny Melodies	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Mona Manning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Harold Turner, piano	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Sterling Young's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Mute House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz		C. M. Eichelberger and Elizabeth Adams; Talks	Dance Orchestra
8:45	"True or False"; quiz			Tillman Tells
9:00 "Radio Theater";	Front Line Headlines.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Tyrone Power, Annabella in "Blood and Sand"	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"For America We Sing"	"That Brewster Boy";	Russell Bennett's Notebook	
9:45	"For America We Sing"	dramatic serial		
10:00 Orson Welles and Mercury Theater	'Merry-Go-Round'; chorus; orchestra	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Civilian Defense	Network Sports	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Mary Small's Orchestra	George Harris's Orch.
10:30		Paul Laval's Orchestra	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Harry James' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports		Harry, comedy trio	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Religious Conference	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Music: Peaceful	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Valley	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Revelry Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Prnscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	Food news	"The Breakfast Club"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Concert Internationale	"The Breakfast Club"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	
10:00 Hymn Recital	"The Scour Hour"	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	"Choir Loft"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	The Gleaners; Quartet
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; talks; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Let's Dance"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Stories; talks; news	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	Christian Science Lecture
12:30 Ten Minutes; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Christian Science Lecture
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Christian Science Lecture
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Monitor Views the News
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Stella Dallas"	"The Player"
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Al Goodman's Orchestra
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	"School of the Air"	Wohl's Sophisticates
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 British Air Corps	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Tango Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Drake A Capella Choir	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	from Drake University	Sports and music
4:00 Book Fair; speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Book Fair; speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	Cong. Emanuel Celler,	News Service	Sports of the Day
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Vanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra,	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Orchestra
8:45	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Orches-	Fibber McGee and	Rep. John C. Kunkel	Variety Hour
9:45 tion

Mrs. Roosevelt Envisages Postwar World Free of Fear of All Kind

Legal Dispute Over Naming Of Cambridge 'PR' Chairman

Controversy arose in Cambridge today over prospective legality of the City's first "PR" election scheduled for Nov. 4, on the ground that C. Brendon Nooman, Chairman of the Cambridge Election Commission, who was recently chosen Director of the Count, cannot lawfully serve in both capacities.

Status of N. Russell Cazmay, another member of the Commission who was chosen Vice-Director of the Count, was likewise challenged. Both men were named to their special unpaid posts by the four-man Election Commission.

Assertion that the arrangement is invalid was made by Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge, who claims State law forbids members of the Election Commission from holding any other public office.

Claim Challenged

Mr. Johnson's assertion was doubted by a spokesman for the Election Comission and by another spokesman for the Cambridge Law Department.

These authorities held that the Post of Director and Vice-Director of the Count do not fall within the meaning of the statute which prohibits the Commissioners from holding a second office.

If these spokesmen were found wrong by a legal opinion from the Attorney General or a Court and Mr. Johnson's view were upheld, the two Commissioners would either have to resign as Commissioners, or bow to substitution of other persons in the crucial posts of Director and Vice-Director of the Count.

Plan E leaders in Cambridge have stoutly urged appointment of an outside expert, to direct Cambridge's first venture into proportional representation voting.

How Law Reads

The law under discussion is Chapter 51 of Section 25 of the General Laws, which reads in part:

"No person shall be appointed [as an Election Commissioner] . . . who holds an office in the City . . . for which he is appointed either by election or by direct appointment of the Mayor . . .or who holds an office by election or appointment under the Government of the United States or of the Commonwealth. . . ."

The question is whether the office of Director of the Count falls within this description.

The law goes on to provide that acceptance by an Election Commissioner "of any such office" shall vacate his post as Election Commissioner.

Mr. Johnson said he would urge the Commission to seek a ruling from the City Solicitor or the Attorney General.

Preparations for the election meanwhile moved forward with announcement by the Election Commission that 10,000 copies of instructions for voting under the new system will soon be ready for distribution to voters.

The Cambridge Republican City Committee, in a statement of friendliness toward Plan E, announced its indorsement of 11 candidates for the new nine-man City Council, four of whom have also been indorsed by the Cambridge Committee for Plan E.

The list, with the four candidates having both indorsements listed first, is as follows:

Russell Gerould, Press Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

A. John Serino, lawyer, Director of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, member of the Republican City Committee, and former member of the Cambridge Welfare Board.

Marcus Morton, Jr., lawyer, former Assistant United States District Attorney, and an organizer of the Cambridge Public School Association.

Howard F. Whiting, real estate man, engineer and former Park Commissioner.

Robert H. Davison, lawyer, who defended Plan E in a test case before the Supreme Judicial Court, and member of the City Committee.

Howe C. Ames, lawyer and former City Councilor.

Pierre Belliveau, lawyer and President of the Young Men's Republican Club.

Walter Russell, salesman, and Vice-President of the Young Men's Republican Club.

W. Alexander Cox, dentist and former President of the Minor F. Hamlin League.

Robert E. Matthews, realtor and President of Harlow-Matthews, Inc.

Samuel A. Anderson, charter member of the Harvard Square Businessmen's Association and owner of Anderson's Express Company.

In some circles the Republican City Committee was mildly criticized for announcing a slate of candidates on the ground that the PR election is nonpartisan and should be so conducted.

New Authority On Business In Boston Office

Uncle Sam's newest service for the businessmen of the New England area was inaugurated today when Eldon C. Shoup, graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, took over his duties as Regional Business Consultant of the Federal Department of Commerce.

Mr. Shoup is making his headquarters at the Custom House office of the Department of Commerce, from where he will seek to render more comprehensive and helpful service to businessmen and business groups in the emergency period. He will make available to business executives all information obtained from weeks of intensive study in Washington concerning the work of national defense and other Federal agencies.

With a background of sound business experience, Mr. Shoup is to work closely with business groups, possibly offering new solutions to old problems, spelling out new problems, and proposing solutions. Another duty of Mr. Shoup will be to present to Washington the attitude of businessmen who have to meet pay rolls of the Boston region. He is to report not only the problems in the region but also the proposed solutions of those problems offered by businessmen.

Study of industrial and commercial problems by private enterprise and by university schools of business, and departments of economics, will be encouraged by Mr. Shoup, on the basis that "sound facts are the best answer to economic blackouts," and that new facts are needed to meet current changes.

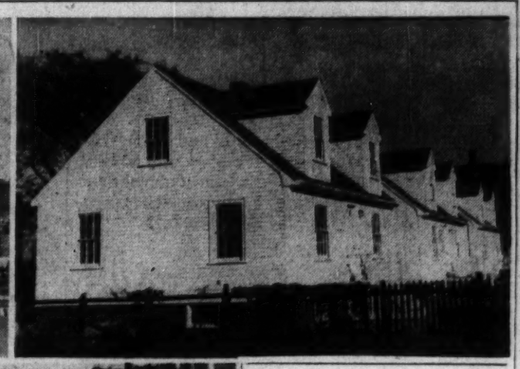
'Old Folks Sing' By Milton Women

The Glee Club of the Milton Woman's Club will present an "Old Folks Concert" at the club house on Reedsdale Road, Monday night, Nov. 10, Mrs. Erdine Tredennick Oedel of Wellesley directing.

Not only the women of the Glee Club, but also their husbands, will participate and will wear costumes of an earlier day, garnered from the attics of old Milton families. There will be about 50 voices, and the program will include hymns and songs of the eighteenth century.

An unusual feature of the concert will be the playing of a dulcetone, a rare Scottish instrument lent to the Club by Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Hubbard for the occasion.

Elliott B. Williams, who is soloist of the First Baptist Church of Brookline, will sing.



By a Staff Photographer

A Housing Problem—and Two Ways to Meet It

Where to house thousands of new shipyard workers, busy on national defense orders (as in lower picture taken at Fore River Shipyard), is a problem confronting Quincy, Mass., and other defense centers. Two solutions are illustrated above: Federal housing (as in upper left) is frowned upon by Quincy city officials as uneconomic. So the project shown is in South Boston—the nearest Federal authorities could get to Quincy. It includes about 280 Fore River shipyard workers and their families. Private construction of small individual homes, as typified by the picture at upper right, is being pushed in Quincy. The homes shown here are on Fifth Avenue, near the Artery, within a few minutes walk of the shipyard. Because they sell for $4,950, they come within the $6,000 limit fixed by the Government for building materials priorities in defense areas.

U.S.O. Centers Near Camps Now Top 200

More than 200 United Service Organizations clubs are already operating in communities adjacent to or near Army reservations and Naval bases in the United States it was announced today by Dr Harry A. Wann, of U. S. O. National Headquarters.

Dr. Wann was presiding officer at the first session of a three-day Regional Staff Institute of the U. S. O. which opened at the Hotel Kenmore this morning. It was the last in a series of institutes held throughout the country to bring workers of the various member agencies together.

Dr. Wann explained that delays in building more than 300 service clubs for soldiers, sailors, and defense workers had not prevented the U. S. O. program from going forward. Space has been rented in lodge halls, public buildings and other available places and full programs are being carried out, he said.

The U.S.O. comprises six civilian agencies, as follows: Travelers' Aid Association; Young Women's Christian Association; Salvation Army; Jewish Welfare Board; Young Men's Christian Association, and the National Catholic Community Service.

Tonight, at the City Club, a dinner will be held at which Harper Sibley, President of the U. S. O., Frank Weil, President of Jewish Welfare Board, and Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator of the Federal Security Agency, will speak. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, will preside.

Speakers at this afternoon session included: Ralph Tracy, Federal Security Agency Co-ordinator for New England; Maj. Leight M. Nisbet, Morale Division, First Corps Area; Lieut. Com. C. R. Paul, Chief Morale Officer, First Naval District; Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborne, Chief Morale Division, U. S. Army; and Com. John L. Reynolds, Chief of Morale Division, United States Navy.

Quincy Charts New Course To End Its Housing Dilemma

Continued from Page 1

fact that Quincy is a part of the great Boston metropolitan area to do the biggest part of the housing job for them.

The automobile has made it possible for hundreds of men to work at the Fore River shipyard and yet live in Brockton, Fall River, Boston, Lynn, and even more more distant points. Some room in Quincy during the week and visit their families in Portland, Maine, and such points over the week ends.

During the previous war, this was impossible. Although the Bethlehem shipyard employed 26,500 persons at its peak, all had to live in or near Quincy. The roads were relatively poor, and in the entire State there were only 206,000 registered vehicles, compared with 945,000 today. There was not a garage on every lot in 1918.

As a result, the Federal Government had to build 256 dwellings in Quincy, near the Fore River plant, on both sides of the Southern Artery; also on Washington Street near Whiton Park.

Quincy officials want no Government housing of this sort in this war.

Proposal Fought

When the Federal Government wanted to build a great, 1,050-unit defense housing project in Quincy, Edwin J. MacEwan, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, went to Washington and fought it. He argued that private housing in Quincy and neighboring cities of the metropolitan area would amply care for Fore River workers.

Federal officials finally agreed that the City has no need of permanent, slum-clearance housing, that it would be hurt financially by a temporary, defense-housing development, and that it has no room for a big project, anyway.

So, the Government did the next best thing. It, too, took advantage of the automobile and of Quincy's metropolitan location.

It opened up to Fore River workers a new, 873-unit Federal housing project in South Boston, originally intended as a slum-clearance project. This location is less than six miles from the shipyard. Ultimately, about 280 Fore River families were accepted, and the other apartments opened to defense workers from the Navy Yard, Army Base and Watertown Arsenal.

Another Site

If more space is needed, the Government has a site in North Weymouth, almost within walking distance of the shipyard, on which it plans to erect 177 new dwelling units.

"Our objection to Federal housing," explained Mayor Burgin, "is that it doesn't pay taxes to the city—only a small service fee—but costs the city much for increased rubbish and garbage collection, more street repair, and police and fire protection.

"With workers at the shipyard earning an average of $51 a week, and in some cases as high as $90 and $100, why should they live in Federal houses and pay no taxes, while other workers who earn less and live in their own $5,000 homes have to pay added taxes to meet the costs of city services for the Federal housing project?

"We want to grow in an orderly way. We don't wish to be just an abandoned mining camp when the war is over!"

So, Quincy officials hope to smash the defense housing dilemma. They intend to meet their housing needs without bowing low to the largesse distributors at Washington.

Federal officials are watching the experiment with interest.

Women Voters To Open Booth On Common

An information booth to give Boston voters facts about their candidates will be opened on Boston Common, opposite West Street, tomorrow morning by the Boston League of Women Voters. The booth will be open each day until the election November 4. This is the third election season in which the League has operated its voting booth.

The League endorses no candidates, but has on display the answers of candidates for Mayor, the School Committee and the City Council to questionnaires on matters of civic policy which the League distributed. Official voting lists are also available, together with information about the ward and precinct in which a person lives, and his voting place. The League also distributes a free primer for voters.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is scheduled to attend the opening of the booth tomorrow morning, according to the League's announcement.

U. S. Is Urged To Extend Its '4 Freedoms'

Declaring that "it is impossible to be free when there is fear of any kind," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last night in a Boston address envisaged a postwar world so completely disarmed that "no country will be able to impose violence against another."

"If we can achieve a world-wide freedom from fear by reduction of armaments, we may also go on to attain a freedom from fear regarding the source of our daily bread," the President's wife declared. She spoke at a reception given in her honor at Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury.

America cannot be free in the world of the future, Mrs. Roosevelt said, unless it is willing to strive to extend the "four freedoms" to the rest of the world.

"What is freedom for some people and not for all people is not really freedom at all," she said.

Earlier the First Lady spoke in the New Hampshire State House at the same hour local churches were holding Sunday morning services, arousing a protest from the New Hampshire Council of Religious Education.

Sharon Garden Club To Discuss Shrubbery

The October meeting of The Sharon Garden Club will be held on this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Walter L. Beil, North Main Street, with Mrs. Frank G. Barrows, President, presiding.

The program will be devoted to shrubbery and lawns. Members are asked to bring shrubbery specimens.

Feeding the Yankee Division Is No Mean Job for the Cooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANES, N. C., Oct. 20—If, as Napoleon once said, an army travels on its stomach, the Quartermaster Corps, whose chief concern is the army's stomach, certainly fills a position of great importance.

The all-important problem of good food, on time, in exact quantities and in the freshest condition, is being met regularly, down here in the mid-south, for the Yankee Division, by a system of ration breakdown evolved from long experience and planning.

Further complicated by the possible hazard of enemy action from the air, the problem requires a diligent and unceasing campaign of camouflage, of working during the night hours under blackout conditions, of concealing trucks and men when daytime work is necessary and of carrying out all operations with the utmost speed.

The actual mechanics of this food breakdown, irrespective of the computation of food amounts and their apportionment, is:

1. Food supplies and ice arrive by train at the railhead most convenient to the division's encampment.

2. Ready and waiting are trucks and men from the QM, and with the least possible delay, cars are opened; trucks backed up to the car doors and food loaded onto the trucks by a crew of soldiers previously assigned to each car.

3. First item to head for its destination is ice. Immediately after all trucks are loaded they are rushed out on deliveries with two ice handlers to a truck.

4. Other perishables such as butter, cabbage, meats, potatoes, fruits, etc., as well as canned goods, are loaded onto trucks (in the Yankee Division more than 25 trucks are required under normal conditions), and conveyed to the organizations in the division for distribution.

One can be stimulated by the orderliness and dispatch of unloading a string of freight and refrigerator cars on a siding, each with a truck backed up to its door, with the accompanying clatter of foodstuffs being transferred from cars to trucks, particularly at night, not only because of the speed and apparent ease with which it is done but because it is accomplished with a minimum of light.

A passing civilian would be able to see nothing beyond a row of tiny blue pin-points of light, the "blacked-out" headlamps of the ration trucks. And in the event he knew where the freight cars were set he might be able to see a faint bluish glow from between the rear ends of the trucks and the freight car doors. This faint glow is the only outward indication that there are men in the freight cars unloading and checking food supplies.

Immediately after all of the ration trucks are loaded and the warehouse detail are aboard their trucks, the food-convoy moves out to the distribution point (DP), at which spot they are set in position to issue rations from the truck tailboards.

It reminds one of nothing quite so much as a row of closely packed grocery stores, with each store specializing in one or two particular foods.

On each truck are two men, one of whom has the "breakdown sheet" on the particular item of food aboard his truck. At a time named earlier, empty trucks from the various regiments of the division arrive on the scene and, starting with the first ration truck in the row, begin the task of loading up on their quota of food.

For illustration, let the first truck contain eggs. The soldier on this truck checking the breakdown sheet on eggs, notes how many have been apportioned to the regiment represented by the first truck, and together with his helper, sets the required number of crates of eggs on the tailboard. The men on the regiment's trucks then load the eggs, sign a receipt and the truck passes to the next ration truck in the row. In this way all of the elements of the division pick up their food allotments.

Prior to actual distribution, the task of computing exact amounts of food required by each regiment, so that every soldier may have enough to eat, and so that no food will be wasted, must be dealt with. This task can be illustrated by an actual day's breakdown.

In the meantime clerks in the division QM supply officer's department have computed the amount of food due each regiment in the division by means of strength reports and the breakdown sheets on each item are made up in order that there will be a correct issue of exact amounts.

Oil Rolls Into E. Braintree

A train of 22 tank cars, first of a daily rail shipment of crude oil to the big Cities Service Oil Company refinery at East Braintree, rolled into the plant this week from the Illinois oil fields.

The shipment was the first by rail since the supply of crude oil from ocean-going tankers was seriously curtailed by the defense demands of the Federal Government.

Harry M. Harmon, Superintendent, said the tank car shipment was the first in a series arranged by the company to help alleviate East coast shortages. Each tank car carries from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil.

Mr. Harmon disclosed that the East Braintree refinery had not been actually threatened with a shortage of crude oil, but that officials desired to keep up the reserve stores at the plant. About 3,000 barrels of the crude product are stored at the refinery as reserve stock.

A tanker from Texas arrived almost at the same time carrying 4,204,000 gallons, or more than 100,000 barrels of crude oil. It would take three weeks, however, at the rate of 20 tank cars a day, for rail shipments to equal the quantity brought by the single tanker. A train of 20 tanks cars can haul only approximately 100,000 gallons of the crude product.

Santa Claus Is Coming To Illinois Employees

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 20 (AP)—Santa Claus made his first 1941 appearance today.

J. M. Joyce, President of a carbonated beverage company, announced plans for distribution at Christmas of $200,000 in additional compensation to the firm's 500 employees.

Skating Club of Boston Opens Season

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Rink on Soldiers Field Road

Beginning the skating season, little 5-year-old Susan Richards of Pawtucket, R. I. (left), ventures out on the ice. (Right) Charlotte I. Worthen, of Boston, and Barbara H. Hale, of Cambridge, cut graceful figures on the ice.

Couple Rescued In Battered Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20—Safe in port after riding out a storm in their dismasted, water-filled 22-foot sailing sloop on Block Island Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Richard I. Stanhope of South Lyme, are resting today at the home of relatives. They were rescued by the crew of the Texas Company tanker Australis, and landed at this port.

The couple left South Lyme Saturday for a short sail, and reached Block Island Sound when the storm snapped the vessel's mast. Remaining aboard all night, though the deck was awash, they were picked up by the tanker about 5:30 a. m., Sunday. Coast Guardsmen recovered the sloop about six miles southwest of Watch Hill, R. I.

Firehouse Ready —But No Doors

The sparkling new $36,000 East Braintree fire station was practically ready for dedication today but Town officials admitted with perplexity that they cannot obtain the expansive front doors because of defense priorities.

Fire Chief Fred A. Tenney also came forward with the information that the delivery of the Town's new $12,000 aerial ladder truck has also been delayed indefinitely by Government demands on its builder. The truck was to have been delivered in September.

The lack of doors is delaying the opening and occupation of the new station.

Parliamentary Law Club to Meet

Miss Josephine G. Richardson, new President of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club, will preside at its meeting on Thursday night at the Hotel Vendome under George Demeter, the instructor. The study will cover "Subsidiary Motions."

The drill will be conducted by Mrs. Arthur W. Hurlburt, Mrs. S. D. Bartlett and Mrs. Paul Burrage.

Officers serving with Miss Richardson include Mrs Henry B. Estabrook, First Vice-President; Mrs. Burrage, Second Vice-President; Mrs. George E. French, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Charles H. Nevons, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alexander Fryer, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Carl K. Bacon, Treasurer.

Cambridge Voters To Get Instruction

A new service in political circles, a voting clinic, to teach citizens how to vote under the new Plan E, will open at Republican headquarters at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

A corps of workers will be on hand to explain how voting is accomplished under proportional representation when Cambridge citizens go to the polls for a Plan E election Nov. 4 for the first time in the city's history.

Not using cross marks will be stressed and the student will have the opportunity to vote by illustrated blackboard ballot so that when voting on election day it will be comparatively simple to indicate choices clearly and correctly.

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(Nineteenth in a series of 36 pages)

Why Are Commodity Prices Rising?

The members of a Consumers' Association met to study the rapidly rising prices of eggs, butter, meat, stockings, and most other things entering into their daily budgets. They had invited an experienced banker to give them advice. The following questions received the following answers:

Question: Why are prices sky-rocketing?

Answer: It is not quite accurate to say they are sky-rocketing, though they are steadily going up. It is authoritatively estimated that the cost of living rose by about six per cent between September, 1939, and July, 1941. Some prices, of course, have advanced much more than that.

Question: Well, who puts them up? Is it a conspiracy of the rich against the poor? Now, for the first time in 10 years we are getting good wages and when we go to the store to buy things, prices are so high that we're right back where we were before. It's as though some one had played a trick on us.

Answer: It is not a trick and it is not a conspiracy. The situation resembles holiday traffic on Labor Day. When every one goes picnicking, there isn't room enough on the road or in the hotels. So a picnic becomes a problem. Americans at the present would have more money with which to buy things than there are things to be bought, so the buyers offer more for available objects, and prices go up.

It is as though an ice cream peddler, who ordinarily sold 20 cones on a certain street, appeared as usual on the street with ice cream for that many cones in his cart, but 40 children suddenly appeared with money for ice cream. It is quite probable that when the children saw the ice cream running out some would offer six cents instead of five for the last cones. The peddler, also, might put less ice cream in the cones so as to make it go farther.

Question: If he were a clever peddler, he would see his chance and run back to his shop for more ice cream. When Americans wanted more cars, industry made them by the millions. It, also, made vast quantities of radios and refrigerators and razor blades and shoes. Now industry has the opportunity of a life time. Why doesn't it make the things the people want?

Answer: Because many of the factories, the workers, and the raw materials necessary for such products are urgently required for defense. Therefore, the American people will receive ever-increasing incomes and there will be a constantly decreasing number of things to buy.

Already the national income has reached $7,650,000,000 monthly, which makes $92,000,000,000 yearly in comparison to $50,000,000,000 in 1932. In coming months it will probably mount still higher.

Since the American people now have $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 more at their disposal each month than formerly, they will be tempted to outbid each other in their desire to buy things and prices, if they do, will go up.

Question: Why doesn't the Government do something about it?

Answer: The Government has done something about it. In April of this year, it created the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply (OPACS), for the express purpose of keeping prices down.

Question: Then why doesn't it keep them down?

Answer: It does keep some of them down. In certain industries vital for national defense, a "ceiling" has been established, which has kept prices almost stationary.

Question: Well, why doesn't the OPACS put a price ceiling on everything?

Answer: There are many reasons. For instance, would you have the Government prohibit all wage increases? A full third of the 50,000,000 Americans who work have received less than $1,000 a year per family. A large percentage of them have been receiving less than they did 20 years ago. Would it be right for laborers to remain permanently at that low wage level?

Question: No, of course not. We should let labor get more, but we could keep profits down, couldn't we?

Answer: Down to what? For many years dividends in many concerns were non-existent. And, instead of profits there were often losses. That question cannot be settled by a rule of thumb. However, the United States Secretary of the Treasury has proposed a definite profit limit and probably a system of maximum profits will be established.

Question: At least, we can stop farm prices from going up, can't we? Can't the Government simply decide, "so much for eggs, butter, pork, cotton, etc.?"

Answer: What shall the standard be? For many years farmers have been having a terribly hard time. Prices went down so low that many farmers lost all their property. Actually the prices farmers got for some of their produce didn't pay labor costs. And even at that farm labor was paid lower than any other in the United States. So what would be a just price for eggs and beefsteaks?

The Government has worked out a norm and the prices of farm products probably will be restricted.

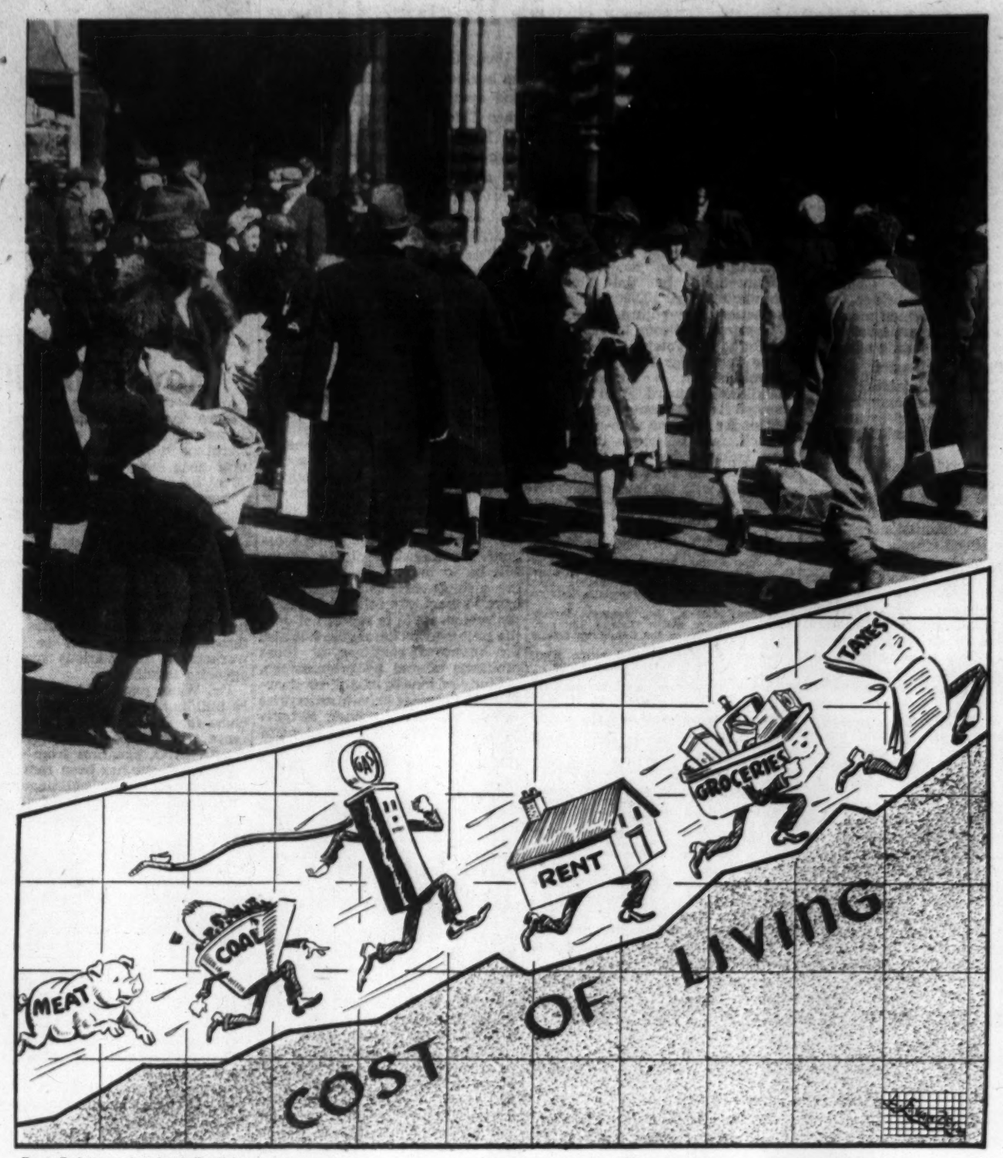
Question: You keep saying, "This is hard, that is hard!" but what have we got a Government for if not to do these hard things?

Answer: The Government is made up of representatives of labor, of farmers, of bankers, of consumers, and of others. Laborers don't want wages limited, farmers don't want prices limited, capitalists don't want profits limited, so the Government will be divided, as long as we, the people who elect it, are divided.

Question: What does Hitler do about inflation?

Answer: He decrees prices, wages, and profits, and enforces his decrees. To prevent such autocracy from dominating the world, Americans will have to reach unity by voluntary agreement. This is the supreme test for democracy.

Retail Prices Due for Substantial Boost



By staff photographer; by staff artist

Above: Shopping scene in Boston. People have more money with which to buy, but because of defense production there are fewer things to buy, so prices go up. Below: Chart indicating trend of the Cost of Living.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Earnings Increase in United States

In Germany a War Economic Ordinance increased the work day from 8 to 10 hours—in some industries even to 16—abolished paid vacations, forbade workers to quit their jobs, and prohibited employers from dismissing workers without government permission. All over-time earnings were claimed by the state. Later this régime was lightened somewhat.

* * *

From August, 1939, to June, 1941, average weekly earnings of workers in the United States increased from $24.52 to $31.84. During that period the total payroll in manufacturing industries increased by 67 per cent. The index of salary and wage payments has increased by 41.3 per cent in comparison with the average from 1935 to 1939.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates that during the first six months of 1941, dividend disbursements were 15 per cent larger than during the same period last year, while profits of large industrial corporations were 25 per cent higher.

At present the percentage of the total national income accruing from wages and salaries is the same as two years ago. In other words, laborers, clerks, farmers, and capitalists are all receiving about the same proportions, as formerly, of America's wealth.

What Will Dollar Buy?

On August, 1939, each dollar bill in your wallet could purchase a specific amount of food that today would cost that dollar bill plus 14 cents more. In other words, food prices have gone up 14 per cent in two years.

If you were buying goods wholesale, the same quantity of goods that cost a single dollar in August of 1939 now cost that dollar plus 17 cents.

If you keep a family budget you will find on comparison of this year's costs with the cost of living in 1939 a substantial increase. This means that H-C-L (high cost of living) is with us once again, as it was in the World War. This cost of living is already 6.7 cents higher for every dollar than it was two years ago, and is going up.

* * *

The following table shows how the purchasing power of your dollar has declined in 1941 according to a study of

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

the United States Department of Commerce:

Purchasing Power of the Dollar
(1923-25, base index of 100)

In relation to:	1941		
	Jan.	April	July
Retail food prices	129.4	125.8	118.6
Wholesale prices	124.7	121.0	113.4
Prices received by farmers	141.4	133.7	117.6
Cost of living	118.2	117.1	114.4

* * *

Cost of Living
U. S. Department of Labor (Index=100)

	1941		
	Jan.	April	July
Combined Index	100.8	102.2	105.2
Clothing	100.7	102.3	104.2
Food	97.8	100.6	106.7
Fuel, Electricity and Ice	100.8	100.9	106.7
House Furnishings	100.1	102.9	107.2
Rent	105.0	105.4	106.1
Miscellaneous	101.9	102.2	103.7

One of the ways in which the Government is moving to control prices and prevent inflation is through control of each individual's credit. The first step in this direction has already been taken by the Federal Reserve Board. Its action was to require each buyer of certain goods, such as automobiles, radios or refrigerators, to pay a larger sum as a down payment and restrict the time limit to which his payments are allowed to run.

Here are some specific examples:

Automobiles: Before the FRB issued its order effective September 1, you could buy a new car with a down payment of 20 per cent and have from 12 to 24 months of grace to pay. Now you must make a down payment of 33⅓ per cent, and your note cannot run more than 18 months.

Refrigerators: Before Sept. 1 you could buy a refrigerator without any down payment and enjoy up to 36 months to pay. Today you pay 20 per cent down and the remainder in 18 months.

Washing Machines! Like radios, you could buy a new washing machine with no down payment and have two years to pay; now it's 20 per cent down, not more than 18 months to pay.

Radios, Stoves, Furniture: On all these products you must now make a down payment of 20 per cent (except furniture, which, being wood, has a restriction of only 10 per cent) and none of the time payments can run over 18 months.

* * *

As to the future, increasing credit restrictions are likely as the defense program requires more and more of the country's raw materials, as more and more of the country's raw materials, as more industrial effort goes toward defense, and as all mediums of controlling prices are employed to prevent inflation.

World War I

In the first World War the United States did not experience any substantial change in the general price level for over a year. Not until December, 1915, was there a pronounced increase in the wholesale field, where prices rose 6 per cent higher than the 1913 level. Likewise, the cost of living during 1915 scarcely had commenced to advance.

Comparing the nation's price experience of today with that of the first World War, the National City Bank of New York noted that "in both cases the outbreak of war found the economic system operating below capacity" and that it was sometime before business began to feel the stimulus of mounting war orders. "By the latter part of 1915 (as in the latter part of 1941) the boom psychology was on, demands were outrunning supplies, and prices were already reflecting the change."

What happened after 1915 makes it apparent what the Government does not want repeated after 1941. By the time the United States entered the war, in April, 1917, wholesale prices had risen to a level about 50 per cent above that of 1914; while in 1918 wholesale prices, despite various controls, averaged 93 per cent above 1914. The National City Bank concludes that "despite dissimilarities, the two periods are more basically alike than perhaps has been generally realized."

U. S. and Other Countries

	Cost of Living Increase	
Germ'y	Sept., 1939, to April, 1941,	—less than 5%
Gt. Brit.	Sept., 1939, to June, 1941,	20%
Canada	Sept., 1939, to June, 1941,	9.6%
U. S.	Sept., 1939, to June, 1941,	6.1%

By a Staff Artist

Is America on Brink of Inflation?

By Harold Fleming

It is an old-fashioned and long-standing theory that war, years of national deficits, and tinkering with the price of gold eventually and inevitably result in "inflation." We now have had all three of these and are being officially told that we are "on the brink of inflation"—a somewhat mixed metaphor, to be sure, but one which most people feel they understand only too well.

There is not much use trying to define the word "inflation." For all popular intents and purposes it means a "higher cost of living," which used to be playfully abbreviated during World War I as the "h. c. l." And there can be no argument with the housewife who knows that eggs have risen to 60 cents and butter to 50 cents, that household items are mounting in price and sometimes getting scarce at any price. The cost of living is going up, quite sharply this year. What most people want to know is:

(a) What is making it go up? and

(b) How much higher is it likely to go?

A literal translation of the word "inflation" gives an interesting light on why the cost of living is rising. To be "inflated" is to be blown up like an automobile tire, and automobile tires are not inflated by the automatic action of impersonal forces. Somebody inflates them. And one of the major reasons why the cost of living is going up is that raw material prices, particularly prices of farm crops, are being put up, intentionally.

An excellent example is the price of pork chops. They come from hogs, which are reared on corn. For some years the Government, prodded by farmers, has been maintaining an artificially high price for corn by means of loans on corn to farmers. This encouraged corn growing, discouraged hog growing, but produced a huge "ever-normal granary" of corn. Came the lend-lease program, and one of Britain's great needs is condensed food values, requiring a minimum of cargo space, and meaning among other things pork products. At the very same time swelling pay rolls means an increased American demand for pork, against the shrunken supply. Washington had the choice of lowering the price of corn (by lower loans) and thus making the ever-normal granary of corn available for the emergency, or raising the price of hogs, or both. It chose to raise the price of hogs, and has even raised the loan-value on corn slightly. So pork chops have gone up sharply.

Prices of cotton shirts and other cotton textile goods have risen sharply (a) because the price of cotton has been doubled by Washington policies in the last year; (b) because wages in the textile industry have gone up sharply, in part due to horizontal increases, in part to individual increases to keep men from moving over into defense industries; and (c) to a small extent because textile manufacturers have widened their profit margins.

It is the fashion to draw a parallel between today's prices and those of 25 years ago, during World War I. Within the same stretch of time after the beginning of each war, prices have risen on the average by about the same percentage. From this it can be guessed that they will keep up the parallel as time goes on. This would mean that in the next three years the cost of living would more than double.

But this guess is unsafe.

The following two facts may show why. First, the *average* price rise conceals a joker. It includes prices of the scarcest and most wanted commodities—metals like steel, copper, and aluminum—which have not risen at all. In fact the price of the scarcest of them all, aluminum, is actually down 25 per cent. It also includes prices of the most redundant and surplus commodities—crops like wheat and cotton—which have risen enormously. The "law of supply and demand" has apparently been reversed. Washington didn't want certain prices to rise, and they didn't rise. It wanted others to rise, and they did rise. Remember that "inflation" is not automatic. It is subject to human control.

Second, since the war began, prices in Britain, which is at war, first rose sharply but are now leveling off. Twenty-five years ago they rose slowly at first, then skyrocketed. In this country, meantime, they rose slowly, but are now skyrocketing. We are not at war.

When, in a few months at the most, increased raw material and wholesale prices are translated into higher retail prices at the counter beside the cash register, a quite different political tune is likely to be sung in Washington. So far, the real pressure on Congress has been from producers' groups. Consumers haven't yet felt the full force of the result. When they do, Congress will probably hear from them in strenuous terms. Thereupon Congress is likely to be much more interested in price ceilings and price control than at present. Either the price control bill now pending in Congress, the chief tangible effect of which so far has been to produce higher instead of lower prices, will be rewritten into an effective bill for its original purposes, or else subsequent bills will be considered with fewer loopholes and more teeth.

As the defense program grows, the American consumer's rising purchasing power will have to be walled off from many commodities required for armament. In part this may be done by imposing such heavy sales taxes that he will be discouraged from buying.

But this is only one of many methods likely to be used. Others may include rationing, and heavier taxes imposed other than on sales.

And in any case a higher cost of living due merely to intentionally higher sales taxes is something quite different from "inflation" as people usually mean it—an uncontrolled and uncontrollable automatic and impersonal rise in living costs.

Afghans Prove Lessons Of Iran Well Learned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—News that the Afghan Government has decided to send Axis citizens from the country is taken here as an indication that the lesson of Iran has been well learned by its neighbor state.

Actually, however, it is stressed that neither Britain nor Russia have had anything to complain about in the attitude of the Afghan Government and its people. Not only have friendly Anglo-Russian representations been received in the manner they were given but there has never been any suggestion that Afghans were listening, as some Persians did, to Axis blandishments.

In particular efforts by ex-King Amanullah to stir up trouble by radiocasts from Italy have been a failure.

The number of Axis citizens affected by the decision isn't accurately known here, but it can at most only amount to a few hundreds. There are understood to be almost 120 Germans and perhaps double that number of Italians in the country. The majority are technicians of one kind or another and evidence points to their having been a potential rather than an actual source of danger.

Ouster Radiocast

PESHAWAR, Northwest Frontier Province, India, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Afghanistan Radio at Kabul, the Capital, announced yesterday the expulsion of German and Italian nationals from the rough, and primitive country, a natural gateway between German-invaded Russia and India and only gap in the 2,000-mile political and military front the British are building across Southwestern Asia.

The radiocast, as heard here, said the Government of King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan had accepted the offer of the British Government to give safe conduct to the Germans and Italians by way of India, or Iraq and Turkey, to their respective countries.

It added that Parliament had indorsed the expulsion and that the German and Italian Legations had expressed agreement with the arrangement.

The announcer said the Government had stressed its neutrality many times and had made a special endeavor to see that foreign elements in the country in no way stirred up trouble.

Last Gap Closed

By the Associated Press

The last remaining gap in the 2,000-mile political and military front the British are building across Southwestern Asia was closed by the Afghanistan Government's decision to expel all German and Italian nationals.

By a military occupation of Afghanistan, coupled with the recent successive occupations of Syria, Iraq and Iran, the British could establish a front of about 2,000 miles to oppose the Germans in event of a complete Russian collapse resulting in a "Russian Vichy" regime.

Except in the event of a German penetration beyond the Urals in Russia, however, Afghanistan would appear to have little interest to the British except to see that it is free of agitators who might stir up the wild mountain tribesmen along India's northwestern frontier, scene of sporadic clashes with British border forces.

The country has no railroads or navigable rivers and few roads. Because its transportation is almost entirely by camel and pony it apparently would serve no useful purpose as a link in communications and supply with Soviet Russia.

Afghanistan, a country of about 700 by 600 miles, long has been regarded as in the sphere of British influence largely because tortuous Khyber Pass in the north and the Kandahar Route in the south have been regarded as the natural routes of an invasion of India from Russia. The former was used by Alexander The Great.

For some decades the country was a scene of rivalry between British and Russians, and following the Bolshevist Revolution the steady penetration of Soviet influence for a few years alarmed the British who feared an effort to spread Communist propaganda among Indian nationalists. With Soviet subsidies Afghanistan developed some telegraph lines, roads and a small air force, but this penetration ceased about 1925. British concern was aroused again during the period of Stalin's collaboration with Hitler.

The population of Afghanistan is about 10,000,000, mostly Moslem, and the peacetime strength of its Army is about 60,000.

Its mineral resources of oil, iron, coal, silver, lead and copper are largely undeveloped. Fruits, cereals and vegetables are grown but its chief exports are wool, skins, carpets and spices.

Baltimore Mayor Sees Time to Act

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mayor Howard W. Jackson in a telegram to President Roosevelt asserted that "Our naval and air forces should be used to defeat the purposes of those nations who are attempting to conquer the world."

He declared that "The time for action is here" and "delay may be fatal. Those who are fighting against the forces of destruction are entitled to our every resource, whether it be materials or whether it be our men.

"We have been attacked," the Mayor of the Nation's seventh largest city continued, and can avoid war "only if we are willing to exist upon the terms and at the will of the dictators."

"We cannot buy or keep our way of life with money or with military equipment loaned or leased to others to do our fighting for us," he said at another point.

He also called for repeal of "The miscalled Neutrality Act," and said he believed United States merchant ships should be armed.

Mayor Jackson, a Democrat, said he had no comment to make beyond the language of the telegram itself.

Free French Pilots Escape—Join Allies

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Free French headquarters here announced today that three French Air Force pilots recently escaped from North Africa in three French fighter planes, landed in Allied territory and joined the Free French forces.

Royalty Visits British Food Van Drivers

© Fox

Courtesy Replaces Curtsey for Duration

Queen Elizabeth shakes hands with one of the drivers of the 10 food vans presented to Britain by Henry Ford and his son Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company. The occasion was a recent inspection of the food van unit at the Mansion House, London. The Queen congratulates the women while King George looks on.

Nazi General Is Slain in Occupied France

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 20

A Nazi general was killed, presumably by anticollaborationist elements in German-Occupied France today, as reports of revolt and unrest in Axis-occupied Europe continued to mount.

In Greece 15,000 Greeks were killed in a series of "massacres" by Bulgars in the Kavalla District and Province of Drama, the Greek Government in London announced.

Victim of the assassination in France was General Holtz, commanding the Nantes Region. The announcement said the General was fired on by two assailants and that both escaped.

The shooting occurred early today in the Place St. Pierre, Nante's principal square, as General Holtz was en route to his headquarters.

Several Shots Fired

Two men fired a series of shots at him and escaped in the resulting confusion. Both French and German authorities immediately began an active search for them.

General Holtz was one of the principal officials of the German occupational forces in France.

Word of the battles in Greece were said by the Government to have been received in a cable "from official sources."

The Greeks, although virtually unarmed, killed 330 Bulgars and seven Germans, the cable dated Oct. 19 said.

The Kavalla District and Drama Province are in that part of Macedonia occupied by Bulgaria after the Axis invasion of Greece.

A Greek uprising in the Drama Region was reported recently to have been crushed.

The cable said revolt broke out in the Kavalla District after Greek and Jewish hostages were shot "indiscriminately."

Rebellion which spread all over Drama Province was delibertely exploited by agitators, the cable said, adding that, "based on the statement of eyewitnesses, 15,000 was a 'conservative estimate' of the number killed."

Noose Tighter in Norway

In Norway, German military authorities today ordered all private citizens except those in three northern administrative districts to deliver up all tents, tenting material and knapsacks.

The Germans also established a control for the distribution of men's warm trousers still in the possession of wholesalers and manufacturers.

A new Norwegian police order requires Freemasons to surrender to authorities their Masonic rings, which are mostly of gold. It is estimated that there are 2,200 such rings in Norway.

Earlier dispatches from Norway received in Stockholm said that the German Governor, Josef Terboven, had issued a decree requiring Norwegians to hand over all tents, windproof jackets, parkas, knapsacks, heavy sweaters and ski pants to the German Army.

A penalty of three years in prison was provided for violation of the decree, and only the Arctic district north of Narvik is excepted.

A previous decree had required Norwegians to give up their heavy woolen blankets for German troops.

Dutch sources in London said that German airdrome commanders in the Netherlands are having to take the propellers off their isolated planes at night and place them under heavy guard to keep Dutchmen from seizing them to escape to England.

More Dutch Escape

Newspapers reported three more Dutchmen had just arrived in England in a stolen seaplane. Netherlands sources recently announced that other parties of Dutchmen had arrived in two stolen German land planes.

Berlin dispatches from Sofia reported yesterday that a military court had passed capital punishment sentences on Kosta Todoroff, former Bulgarian Minister to Belgrade, and Dimiter Matsankieff, a former Deputy.

Both were said to have made Bulgarian language broadcasts over the London radio recently and apparently they were convicted in absentia.

The court also was said to have sentenced to execution four members of an outlawed labor organization convicted of causing train wrecks, blasting bridges and burning grain stores.

Execution of 18 alleged Communists in Dalmatian territory annexed by Italy was officially announced Oct. 18 and Premier Mussolini instructed Lieut.-Gen. Eugenio Coselschi, head of the Fascist Party Delegation in Croatia, to help the Oustachi-Croatian Fascists—in establishing order there.

The 18 persons executed were part of a group of 30 convicted by special military courts of "grave crimes, killing and sabotage." The other sentences were not announced.

Vatican Seeking Clothing and Food From Portugal

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (AP)—Vatican News Service said today that three officials of the Papal Court had gone to Portugal to buy clothing and, possibly, food supplies for Vatican City's 700 inhabitants as a result of rationing in Italy.

They were expected to buy chiefly cloth for clothing and leather for shoes, with the possibility that the Vatican may establish its own tailoring and shoemaking shops.

A Vatican source previously had reported that the Papal State was laying up supplies because of rationing regulations in Italy and had large food supplies already stored in its cellars.

The Vatican has avoided actual rationing, but controls sales to its inhabitants through books in which each family's purchases are registered.

Italy, it is understood, is willing to issue ration cards to them, but Vatican-authorities are thought to consider that that might weaken the Papal State's prestige.

British Distribute Flour in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 20 (AP)—British authorities began distributing flour to relieve a "food shortage" and avert a repetition of the horror of the last war in which 300,000 Lebanese starved near this city.

A ration was fixed at three kilograms (6.6 pounds) a person every 10 days.

Iran Held Vital to Britain

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Iranian frontier is vital to Britain because the Germans "almost certainly will come at" the Soviet Caucasus ports of Batum and Baku in the spring, Brig. Gen Lord Croft, Undersecretary for War declared in a speech in London Oct. 18.

The Iranian frontier, Lord Croft said, "becomes vital to us first in supporting the Russian defense of Baku, if they will let us, and secondly to deny the road to Egypt, India and the East."

Batum is on the Black Sea at the southwestern end. Both are important oil ports, both close to Iran.

"Our real test of strength and endurance are only no wabout to commence," Lord Croft declared. "The German armies fighting in Russia against an enemy numerically superior and excellently equipped have advanced over a 1,400-mile front to a distance of an average of 400 miles."

"What right then," he lashed out, "have men in their careless irresponsibility to tell you there is no need for an Army, that you can leave victory merely to bombers? What right have they to keep on asserting that invasion can be ignored"?

He later said "it is my deliberate opinion that the Home Guard will block any enemy invaders from the sea or air until our mobile regular Army is able to crush them."

Lord Croft said he believed that with "the great army" raised in India together with Britain's own forces based in Egypt "we can hold the line to the East."

The total casualties of the British Army, including prisoners on all fronts, have been approximately 100,000, Lord Croft disclosed. Dominion losses included 13,000 Australians, 6,000 New Zealanders and 600 South Africans. Casualties among Indian troops have numbered 7,000, among African native troops fewer than 500.

Lord Croft said the total of British troops engaged in all operations overseas since the start of the war was five times the combined total of Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans, even though the Dominions' total had been substantial.

Movies of Sun Reveal Fiery Gasses Spurting Upward for 66,000 Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. Edison Pettit of the Mount Wilson Observatory says that motion pictures are proving valuable in studying the motions of prominences, great clouds of fiery gas which shoot out from the sun.

He told of obtaining movies of a tornado prominence which showed it had "threads like a right-hand screw, with the screw revolving clockwise."

The vortex of this prominence, said the astronomer, was 8,000 miles in diameter at the base, tapering to 6,600 at the top. Pictures were taken at one minute intervals with a movie camera attached to a telescope.

"A smokelike column projected from the top of this prominence reached a height of 66,000 miles," Dr. Pettit said, "and a cloud projected along with it floated gradually away at a height of 47,000 miles.

"The smokelike column bent over and returned like water from a hose to the chromosphere (a gaseous layer surrounding the sun), only 6,000 miles from the base of the prominence, the vortex of which had then reached a height of 53,000 miles.

"From the top a knot broke away and was ejected to a vertical height of 84,000 miles at a velocity of 37 miles a second. There it faded and perhaps wasted away in space."

The rotating velocity of this prominence, he said, was 34 miles a second, adding that another such tornado prominence had been observed to increase its whirling until "it blew up like a desert storm."

Dr. Pettit said prominences have been numerous in recent months with unusually clear "seeing" so that the movie shooting had been good.

'Dagger' Charge Against Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—A warning of impending legislation to curb strikes disrupting national defense projects was sounded here by United States Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida when he spoke before the 24th annual State convention of Kiwanians.

Usually speaking as the voice of the Administration, Senator Pepper said in his address: "These strikes must be curbed. We cannot continue to permit labor to stick a dagger into the Nation's back.

"An aroused public opinion backed by militant and determined legislation will force labor to forego its petty quarrels and force the employers to quit thinking about its profits. Such legislation is in the offing.

"It is the duty of both groups to forget their private interests and merge their effort in the public interest. When the public realizes how seriously these labor quarrels are affecting our national defense efforts, public opinion will make strikes unpopular and unpatriotic. There is no excuse for jurisdictionay strikes at a time like this.

"Dickering by labor and profit-taking by capital must cease—voluntarily if they will, by new and drastic laws if necessary."

Henry-Haye Confirmed As Vichy Envoy to U. S.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 20 (AP)—Gaston Henry-Haye was confirmed in his post as Ambassador to the United States until Jan. 1.

British Workers 'Insist' on New Front

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A sharp statement that British workers "insist on the immediate opening of a second front" to aid Russia was before Prime Minister Winston Churchill today, sent there by the vote of more than 1,000 factory stewards representing arms workers in 300 key workshops in the land.

The Government has turned down many such proposals before.

The statement was adopted at the opening session of a war production conference of the National Council of Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards. The men represented 500,000 workers.

Though their meeting was banned officially by the Amalgamated Engineering Union Executive Council and was frowned upon by labor leaders, it turned out to be one of the biggest workers' demonstrations since the beginning of the war.

Chief Speaker's Remarks

Walter Swanson, the chief speaker, said:

"We need to end now all illusions that others have the duty of doing all the dying and fighting while we in Britain are not called upon to make such gigantic saerifices. . . .

"It needs to be publicly stated that factories are seething with suspicion that the Government are letting Russia down or that the presence of Halifaxes, Moore-Brabazons and Margessons is the reason why there is no second front.

[Viscount Halifax is British Ambassador to Washington; Lieut Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon is Minister for Aircraft Production, and Capt. H. D. R. Margesson is war Secretary.]

"We warn the Government that the workers will never allow them to let Russia down."

Proposals to speed up production were adopted.

Meanwhile a labor meeting at Swansea, Wales, was told by George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Workers, that the Germans "by conservative estimate" must have lost 4,000,000 men in Russia thus far.

Nevertheless, he said, Adolf Hitler still could command "the mighty hideous force" of 6,000,000,000 men.

Press demands for stronger aid to Russia were accented Oct. 11 when Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite Member of Parliament, advocated in a speech at Thornley, in Durham, that Britain create "diversions" for Germany on the western Continental front.

Mr. Shinwell declared that "if the General Staff have assured the Prime Minister that it is wise to conserve our resources on defense of this Country, they are making a grave mistake. Some effort must be made to create a diversion or series of diversions in the West if we are to weaken the enemy's forces on the Eastern Front.

Telegrams Sent

Telegrams urging opening of a second front were sent Oct. 11 to Prime Minster Churchill by four engineering factories in Leeds, Oxford and Acton.

Aneurin Bevan, another Laborite M. P., writing in the independent leftist weekly "The Tribune," which originally was sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps, now Ambassador to Russia, declared that "the people are getting restless."

Disclosure that Britain has organized a special corps of British shock troops skilled in sea landings and guerrilla warfare was made by the war office Oct. 11 foreshadowing more and bigger raids upon German-occupied soil.

The foray last March, in which 11 German ships were sunk and 225 men were captured on the Norwegian island of Lofoten, was cited as the type of work the new striking force might be called upon to execute.

London newspapers freely asserted the shock troops—called "Commandos"—would be those who "one day may storm enemy beaches," but there was no speculation as to when that day might be.

Call to Workers

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin on Oct. 18 called the international situation "desperate" and declared that the United States and Britain face "the terrible task" of outstripping the production efforts of Germany.

"You must not lose a minute," he told a group of Midlands factory workers.

"You must work as hard as you can to give every one of our lads in the forces more guns, more shells, more tanks and more airplanes than Hitler can provide for next spring."

Funk: Soviet Resources Used

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP)—Germany's Economics Minister and Reichsbank President, Dr. Walter Funk, declared in an address here today that Germany already had begun using Russia's economic resources, and he predicted trade with American countries on a barter basis after the war.

The war, he said, has nearly tripled German Italian trade.

Speaking at the University of Rome, where he received an honorary degree of doctor of commerce and economics, Hitler's economic expert claimed that the British blockade had been "finally broken."

Germany's aim, he said, is the economic independence of Europe.

"We do not mean by that," he explained, "an exaggerated self-sufficiency. We are giving much importance to trade relations, which we are sure will be re-established completely after the war, the nations overseas having no intention of continuing watching their overproduction with indifference or of giving up the products of European industry.

"The United States have already clearly shown their inability as providers."

Asserting that "the gold system" has collapsed, Dr. Funk extolled the European system of clearing payments without gold.

"Even in payment with countries overseas," he said, "gold will certainly not be an important element, but rather agreements and organization of production and sale relations between the individual economic units."

China Relief in N. Y. Receives $700,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Announcement of the receipt of 15,000 gifts totaling $700,000 from individuals and corporations was made by Raymond Rubicam, Chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the United China Relief, of 285 Madison Avenue, today. Business companies, executives and employees contributed $400,000 of the total, and the women's division collected $110,000, Mr. Rubicam said. The money collected represents one-third of the $1,750,000 that the New York Committee hopes to raise.

"The response indicates the rapidly growing public recognition that aid to China is one of the major causes of our times," Mr. Rubicam said.

U. S. May Stop Making Rum For Vital War Material

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 21 (AP)—The United States Government may go out of the rum business, or at least cut down on production.

Frederick H. Walton, President of the federally-owned Virgin Islands Co., says the concern is considering changing over to the manufacture of alcohol necessary to the production of smokeless powder.

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Italy Is Warned Nazis Plot To Sap It, Then Stab in Back

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, asserted yesterday that Germany had asked Italy to send 1,000,000 soldiers into Russia, France and Yugoslavia, and suggested that if this were done the Nazis would then launch an attack on Italy itself.

"The examples of Belgium and Holland, of Norway, of Poland, of Rumania—in short the recent experiences of Europe as witnessed by the world—give plenty of ground for fear by the Italian people," he declared, "that if they send their soldiers away they bare their breasts to an attack from so-called 'friends and allies' whose Legions have carried out at home, as well as abroad, campaigns of terror and bloodshed, of rapine, and slavery;—campaigns which have been accompanied by brutality, have been followed by misery and which have horrified all respectable peoples."

Mr. Long addressed a gathering of 125 Italian-American societies. His address was broadcast by short-wave stations beamed for Europe.

NBC sent Italian, Spanish and Portuguese translations of the speech by short wave to Europe in separate 15-minute rebroadcasts.

At the outset of his remarks, Mr. Long said that Italy had been the cradle of civilization and the guardian of christianity and religion.

Difficult to Understand

"It is hard to understand," he continued, "how Italy, with such a long history in the preservation of civilization, could now join with a monstrous attack upon the very civilization Italy had been protecting for 2,000 years and more. It is hard to believe the Italian people could co-operate with a Nazi Government which is trying to destroy the very structure Italy had nurtured."

He went on to say that from earliest times a cardinal point of Italian foreign policy had been to maintain a buffer state between itself and Germany, but that the Nazis now were sitting at Brenner Pass "right on the doorstep of the Italians."

Reason Is Plain to See

"Now it is reported," he continued, "that Italy has called to the colors an additional million men. It is stated that one-third of this million is to be sent to France to take the place of German soldiers now holding the French people in subjugation; that another third is to be sent to Yugoslavia to relieve the Germans who try to keep those people under military domination; and that the remaining third is to join the Germany Army on the Russian front and fight the battle for Germany.

"The significance of all this should not be overlooked. It means that the German Army has suffered such stupendous losses in its campaigns against Russia that it is compelled to call upon Italy to send its soldiers to keep the German war machine going."

"The vindictive power which has wantonly attacked almost every country in Europe and which has enslaved millions of people has at last had inflicted upon it terrific losses. So in its battered condition Hitler's armies now plan to have Italian soldiers keep the people of France subdued. It now plans to have Italian soldiers go to Yugoslavia to win that war again. It now calls for Italian soldiers to go into the bleak winter of Russia and continue the battle in snow and ice so that the Germans can go home and rest—so that the tired, wounded, and decimated divisions of the Germany Army can fall back and let the Italians alone bear the brunt of this further resentment and hatred of the Russians.

"The resentment and bitterness of the Russians toward Germany is a natural consequence of the faithless attack by Germany upon its recent Soviet ally. No doubt the people in Italy are wondering whether the call to take their soldiers out of Italy and send them to different parts of Europe may not mean that they will become 'another Russia' once such an attack is made easier by removal of a million Italian soldiers from their homeland. They will be scattered over Europe where they will be brigaded with the Germans and easily overpowered if Italy should resist an invasion."

Fascists Scoff

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP)—United States Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long's Sunday speech saying Germany had demanded a million Italian troops was described in Fascist circles today as "a propaganda move."

These sources said the idea of a German attack on Italy was ridiculous and showed that "Americans do not understand the bond of alliance and ideals between the two nations."

One spokesman characterized Mr. Long's speech as the "usual song and dance about Italy being in the hands of the Germans," and said its aim was to give the impression that the Germans lacked sufficient troops and that Italians were "no good for fighting but only for occupying territory."

Accounts of the military situation three weeks ago said Italian troops were to occupy territory behind the German front lines in Russia, help in the attacks there, and fight alongside German units in North Africa.

Other Italian forces remained in the Balkans, keeping order in Croatia, Montenegro and conquered Greece.

At that time, it was added, more Italians answered a call to arms and Hitler asked and was promised many more Italian troops—their number naturally a secret.

Italians pointed out that their casualties had been comparatively few, and thus the available manpower was great.

Military experts added, however, it would be up to the Germans to equip Italian troops for cold winter campaigning in Russia because Italian supplies were limited.

Rumors, Says Editor

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP)—Giovanni Preziosi, Editor of the weekly magazine La Vita Italiana, recommended "whipping" for Italy's rumor mongers. At the same time, Signor Preziosi called on the Fascist Party to end widespread bootlegging of rationed food at sky-high prices.

"Everybody knows," said the Editor, who a few months ago published figures indicating food prices had gone far beyond the limits set by the Government, that butter can be had at $1 a pound, lard at $2 a pound, olive oil at $1.50 and so on with a lengthy list of rationed products.

Fining profiteers only made them laugh, Preziosi said, adding "nobody would have thought there was so much indiscipline, voracity and effrontery." He urged the searching of cellars for hidden food stores.

Signor Preziosi attacked those he said were going around saying "they heard" that military operations were slowing up, that there soon would be no shoes, that Germany could not go on, that Turkey had mobilized and that all dogs were to be killed for fat.

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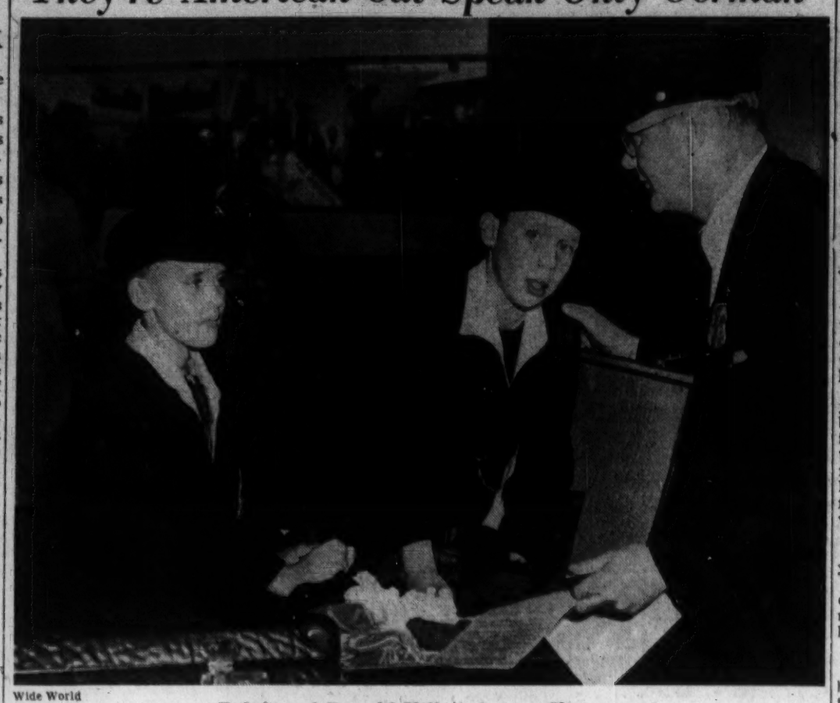

Wide World

Ralph and Ronald Kilb Arive on Clipper

The two boys, aged 10 and 9 respectively, who have been in Germany since 1935, have their baggage looked over by Customs Inspector Robert Dukes after their arrival on the Yankee Clipper Oct. 18, en route to their parents in Lincoln, Neb. They were sent to Germany to be educated, and lived in Bruck, Westphalia, with their grandparents. Their grandmother passed on and their parents asked that they return but before this was arranged, the war intervened. The boys flew from Munich to Lisbon to catch the clipper.

Bomber Plant Escapes Strike, But U. S. May Seize Another

By the Associated Press

Unless President Roosevelt can find some way to reconcile differences between a Congress of Industrial Organizations union and Air Associates, Inc., a vital supplier of parts for airplane manufacturers, it appeared probable today that for the third time the Government would have to take over a defense plant.

Meanwhile, a strike threat which had menaced production of a big bomber plant in San Diego, Calif., was removed and workers voted to end a two-weeks walkout at a steel plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Defense Mediation Board, which has been trying since July to resolve the dispute between the United Automobile Workers and the management of the Bendix, N. J., concern, conceded failure and turned the problem over to the President.

This prompted speculation whether Mr. Roosevelt would find it necessary to pursue the same course as in two other stubborn defense strikes. In one, at the North American Aviation plant in Inglewood, Calif., he directed the Army to take over. Later, the factory was returned to the company. In the other, the Navy assumed and still retains control of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Works at Kearny, N. J.

Main point presently at issue between Air Associates and the union is a C. I. O. charge that its members were "locked out" after a wage controversy.

San Diego, Calif.—An agreement designed to effect labor peace at the bomber plant of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation for the duration of the national emergency was signed with the A. F. of L. Machinists Union by Maj. R. H. Fleet, Company President.

The agreement put into effect higher wage scales for virtually all of the firm's 28,000 employees, established a shorter working day, and removed a strike threat which had hung over the plant since Sept. 22, when a walkout was voted.

The contract will be in force for the "period of the unlimited national emergency" proclaimed by President Roosevelt or for two years, which is longer.

Cleveland—C. I. O. unionists voted unanimously to return to work at the Midland Steel Products Company, ending a three weeks' strike which had made 14,000 workers in automobile plants idle and threatened production of $13,000,000 worth of Army "jeeps."

Ed Hall, chief negotiator for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers local, said the settlement provided an eight cents hourly wage increase for all of Midland's 1,400 employees, with individual adjustments running as high as 45 cents an hour. He estimated the increases would add $500,000 annually to the Company's pay roll.

Pittsburgh—Government representatives and local business leaders, gravely concerned over the possibility of a general strike which would seriously hamper business and industry in the Nation's greatest steel center, quickly brought about arbitration in an attempt to forestall the threatened walkout a week hence of all A. F. of L. unions in the Pittsburgh District.

The Chamber of Commerce arranged a meeting with A. F. of L. officials and the United States Labor Department directed Conciliator Charles R. Ward to seek negotiations.

James Ahearn, Strike Committee Chairman and a steamfitter by trade, said the unions welcome the arbitration efforts.

However, a strike call definitely will be issued, he said, if the Duquesne Light Company refuses to "remove non-union labor" from its $8,000,000 generating plant under construction at Wireton, 15 miles from Pittsburgh. The union's sole object is to put A. F. of L. building trades workers on the Wireton jobs. It has picketed the project but construction continued.

The utility company declined comment.

Seattle, Wash.—More than 600 A. F. of L. welders approved a decision by 177 craftsmen to resume work at the Lake Washington Shipyards, where a walkout Oct. 17 caused by a jurisdictional controversy stopped work on five naval seaplane tenders. The men left their jobs in protest against dismissal of one of their number who had declined to join an A. F. of L. Boilermakers Union.

At a mass meeting the welders were informed by their leaders that the Office of Production Management would consider their grievances against the A. F. of L. They then voted to affiliate with the independent Union of United Welders and Burners.

Buffalo—C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers voted to authorize a strike at the Bell Aircraft Corporation's two warplane plants in Buffalo and Niagara Falls because of a stalemate in wage negotiations. They decided not to walk out, however, until "all possible means of arbitration have been exhausted."

Bell employs 10,500 at the plants and has $150,000,000 of orders from the United States and Britain.

St. Louis, Mo.—The jurisdictional strike of A. F. of L. machinists at the Weldon Spring Co. (Mo.) TNT plant was extended to the $100,000,000 small arms ammunition plant here but construction officials declared there would be no work stoppage.

Carpenters were put to work setting up machinery, replacing about 60 machinists who did not report in the morning, said J. R. Marshall, personnel director of the Fruco Construction Company.

First U. S. Cash Is Contributed To Aid Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—First Federal checks for teachers' salaries, books and other operating costs have just been forwarded to 25 schools in scattered defense areas from Maine to California.

The checks were distributed under the new defense public works program under which Congress for the first time in history has authorized use of Federal money for actual maintenance and operation of schools. The law specifies that the Federal Government shall keep hands off educational policy even where it pays teachers' salaries and buys textbooks. Selection will be left up to local school officials in whom American tradition has long vested the job of formulating teaching policy.

The first maintenance and operation checks totaled $448,257. Uses will vary with the need of each applicant. They will be used to pay the salaries of additional teachers; to purchase needed books and other supplies; to buy school busses and pay the salaries of drivers, to hire school physicians, nurses and janitors.

Federal funds for school operation were authorized after local school officials in many defense areas testified that their school budgets could not be stretched to take care of thousands of children of defense workers suddenly crowded into their districts. Some indicated that they would be able to discontinue Federal aid when additional fees and taxes become available from new homes.

Largest check for school operation went to the San Diego, Calif., Unified School District which received a one-third installment on a $400,000 allotment to take care of expanded national defense activities at the Consolidated Ryan, Solar and Rohr Aircraft Companies, the increased naval and marine personnel at the Navy Base and increased army personnel at Fort Rosecrans.

Other recipients of school operating funds are: Talladega, Ala.; Vallejo, Calif.; Sweetwater Union High School District, National City, Calif.; Fresno, Calif.; National School District of San Diego County, Calif.; Santa Margarita, Calif.; Alisal Union School District of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.; Lynwood, Calif.; Downey, Calif.; Pequenneck Bridge, Conn.; Columbus, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Cusetta, Ga.; Kittery, Me.; Bath, Me.; Ayer, Mass.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Hermiston, Ore.; Stanfield, Ore., and Wickford, R. I.

The Federal Works Agency is also allocating funds for school construction, but this practice was started several years ago under the old Public Works Administration program. Funds advanced for defense school building total $30,663,294 for 127 projects to date. More than half of these have been promised operating funds.

29 Defense-Contract Strikes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Office of Production Management reported Oct. 18 that there were currently 29 strikes in plants holding defense contracts, including Army or Navy orders. Of these, only seven had any significant effect on the defense effort, the report declared.

Approximately 11,000 workers were involved in the seven cases, which the report said were:

The Lakeside Steel Improvement Company, Cleveland, Ohio. A strike of 110 Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers was called there Oct. 16 over a demand for a union maintenance contract.

National Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Mich. Approximately 8,000 C. I. O.-Steel Workers Organizing Committee members struck Oct. 15 over wages and reclassifications.

Shenango Penn Molding Company, Somerville, Pa., and Neville Island, Pa., about 175 C. I. O.-S. W. O. C. workers struck at Neville Island Oct. 14 and 1,100 others stopped work at the Sharpsville plant Oct. 16, in a dispute over wages and union status.

Tube Reducing Corporation, Wallington, N. J., about 180 C. I. O.-S. W. O. C. workers struck Oct. 18 after a deadlock in negotiations for a new wage contract.

Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, Muskegon, Mich. About 700 members of the American Federation of Labor-United Automobile Workers and A. F. of L.-International Brotherhood of Electric Workers have been involved in a stoppage there since Sept. 19 in a contest for union representation.

American Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa. About 350 members of the C. I. O.-International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America called a strike there Sept. 27 over wage demands. The case was certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board Oct. 18.

Air Associates, Inc., Bendix, N. J., employing about 500 workers. A strike of C. I. O.-United Automobile workers was called there Sept. 30 over wage and other issues.

The report said that in each of the seven cases, Labor Department conciliators, OPM representatives or the Mediation Board were working for agreements.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Chaplains Hail U. S. O. Ban on Liquor

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — The decision to keep beer and all alcoholic drinks out of United Service Organizations' Clubs—U. S. O.—is one of the brightest spots in the controversial Army camp situation, the Rev. S. Arthur Devan, Director of the Protestant General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, said on return from an extended trip.

U. S. O. headquarters in New York, under Executive Director Erwin D. Tuthill, emphasizes that the sale or serving of beer is entirely excluded from U. S. O. centers, as a habit-forming practice contrary to the wholesome purpose of these clubs.

Some question arose on the subject when references to the "snack bar" were misunderstood and misinterpreted. But officials insist that there has never been any intention, from the start of U. S. O., to bring liquor in any form into them. A few who favored permitting beer were overruled.

As one official here put it:

"You don't bring a saloon into your front parlor."

This sums up the U. S. O. policy of providing wholesome amusement and recreation, as much like home as possible.

No Pressure to Drink

Boys who are not accustomed to having any alcoholic drinks in their homes can count on a good time at U. S. O., it is pointed out, without being under any social pressure to pick up the beginnings of an enslaving habit.

The predominating policy of the six private organizations that took the leadership in forming U. S. O. opposed admitting liquor in any form. They are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Traveler's Aid Society, National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army and Jewish Welfare Board.

On his trip, the Rev. Mr. Devan went into the Fifth Corps Area, headquarters of the Armored Force, United States Army. He reported finding among high officers an encouraging emphasis on making religious services available in the camps.

This finding carries forward a line of approach recommended to Clarence Hall of the Christian Advocate, Chicago, during a survey trip to army camps earlier this year. Mr. Hall quoted an Army top sergeant, toughened by long campaigning, as having a forthright solution for the linked drinking and vice which had appalled Mr. Hall in the vicinity of some camps:

"I've been in the Army a long time," said the sergeant. "An outfit's only as clean as the towns they can get to. If things are wide open, we have trouble. If the people in these towns make the shady politicians clean things up . . . we do all right."

Conditions Favorable

A similar point of view was expressed by the Rev. Mr. Devan, who directs a non-governmental office that certifies chaplains for the Army and Navy, and serves as a clearing house for all questions affecting the chaplains of 30 Protestant denominations. Inside the camps of the area visited he found conditions encouraging both as regards liquor, religion and general morale, with some exceptions.

Commenting on the broad question of alcoholic drinks in and around camps, he emphasized that chaplains on the whole would prefer to see the soldiers leave liquor of all kinds alone.

Generalizations about the camps are bound to miss the mark, according to the Rev. Mr. Devan, who found a diversity of conditions to match the diversities in civilian life. He came to defense of the Army men against people who criticize their conduct, merely because it is in the spotlight, and ignore equally bad conditions "in the next block."

His observations concurred with those of Mr. Hall on the point that unscrupulous interests are exploiting the soldiers flagrantly in some areas.

It is those unscrupulous, profit-seeking interests that draw the fire of anti-liquor forces here, rather than the men in camp. Attention has been drawn to the Brewers Digest of May, 1941, which included this editorial comment:

"One of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistency by high ranking Army officers to make beer available at Army camps. . . .

"Here is the chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population."

Appeal to F. B. I.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20 (AP)—Gov. Burnet R. Maybank said he would call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation for help in breaking up vice rings and marriage rackets being operated in South Carolina.

Following a conference with Army and Navy officers, the Governor said they had asked that "these vice rings be smashed, and we are going to do all that we can. I will also immediately ask that the F. B. I. send additional men to South Carolina to help in this work."

The Governor said he told the Army and Navy men that "we are up against it" in controlling vice because South Carolina's laws were not sufficiently specific.

"Conditions are bad in other States as well as South Carolina," the Governor said. "The Army and Navy officers appreciate what we have been able to do so far, but they want to do everything possible to smash these rings."

The Governor said there was a shortage of officers because many patrolmen and Governor's officers had been assigned to the area where the First Army is holding maneuvers.

"We have 2,000,000 citizens and now 400,000 soldiers in the State. There are not enough officers for adequate enforcement, but we are going to do our best," he said.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 9; Dec. 14.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 2 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMO, 590kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., October 28.
Niagara Falls: Hotel General Brock, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

England

Durham

South Shields: Hedworth Hall, Dean Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Kent

Rochester: Church Edifice, Boley Hill, 3:45 p. m., Nov. 9.

Yorkshire

Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, Headingley, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

United States

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Bakersfield: Church Edifice, 2201 Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Eagle Rock (Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 5006 Ellenwood Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Glendora: Citrus Union High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
Hayward: State Theater, 626 Castro Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 449 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, noon, Oct. 31.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Mill Valley: Park School Auditorium, East Blithedale and Elm Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Richmond: Richmond Club House, 1125 Nevin Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
San Francisco (auspices Churches and Society): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Brooks Avenue and Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 201 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Elmhurst: Hawthorne School Auditorium, 1:45 Arthur Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
Geneva: City Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
Litchfield: Litchfield Community High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
Mattoon: Masonic Temple, Fifteenth Street and Charleston Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
Peoria (Second Church): Majestic Theater, 212 South Jefferson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Indiana

Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Lafayette: Elisa Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Kansas

Independence: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Iola: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Lawrence: Community Building, West Eleventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 21. Radiocast Shortwave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 15.35 and 17.75 megacycles; also Station WMEX, 1510 kilocycles.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Lowell: Liberty Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Northampton: First Church of Christ, Congregational, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road, near Schaefer Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Ecanaba: Wm. W. Oliver Memorial Auditorium, Fifteenth and Ludington Streets, 4 p. m., Oct. 26.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
South Haven: High School Auditorium, Erie Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Sturgis: Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.

Minnesota

Austin: Church Edifice, 129 West Maple Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Missouri

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Swope Park Masonic Temple, Sixtieth Street and Swope Parkway, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Nebraska

Weeping Water: Fair Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 360 West Blackwell Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Plainfield: Hubbard School, West Eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory Auditorium, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 28.
Liberty: Liberty Theater, South Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Woodstock: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 26.

Ohio

Canton: Timken Vocational High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Troy: Van Cleve Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Wharton Avenue, 2 p. m., Oct. 26.
Harrisburg: Church Edifice, 2147 Front Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Town Hall, 150 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.
Sewickly: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 71 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 314 Doty Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 28. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1340 kilocycles.

N. Y. Talks Seek Rise In Museum Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—In an effort to increase interest and usefulness of museum exhibits, the American Museum of Natural History has begun a series of free gallery talks, tours, musical programs and motion picture films for the public every week day afternoon at 3 p. m.

Directed by Dr. Charles Russell, Curator of Education, the programs afford visitors an opportunity of gaining a broader understanding of displays in the Museum halls and of becoming better acquainted with varius authorities in natural history.

Included in the programs are illustrative sound movies of native music and animal calls, talks on early American history and pictures of mammals. Assisting in the programs is Red Robin, a member of the Zuni tribe of New Mexico, who presents two programs each week on the crafts, music and ceremonial dances of various Indian tribes of southwestern United States.

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Japanese Press Sees Few Policy Changes

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser, Foreign Office organ, displayed prominently today a Domei story predicting that the new Japanese Government of Premier Gen. Eiki Tojo would institute few changes in the Nation's policy but would carry it out more forcefully.

At the same time the Times and Advertiser, in a front-page editorial, ridiculed foreign reports characterizing the Tojo Cabinet as a purely militaristic regime and declared it had "many principles in common" with its predecessor.

Among these "common principles" the editorial listed swift conclusion of the China affair and establishment of the East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Dynamic Action Seen

"Only in methods of carrying out these two chief items of policy . . . does the action of Japan change," the editorial went on. "Japanese actions will be dynamic in strategy i static in principles."

Applying this statement to talks initiated by former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye with a view to settling differences between Japan and the United States, the Times and Advertiser said:

"It should be understood, for example, that the message Prince Konoye sent to President Roosevelt was not a personal expression by the former head of the Government. It was sent when the War Minister who is now Premier was in closest co-operation with the Prince."

Because efforts based on the Konoye note were not fruitful under the former Government's administration, the editorial said, the new Cabinet might have to explore other plans without necessarily abandoning former methods.

The comment in other Japanese newspapers was largely in the same vein, with unanimous emphasis on the main objectives outlined by the Times and Advertiser, which were characterized as Japan's contribution toward world peace within the framework of its axis commitments.

Asahi, however, interpreted Shinsuke Kishi's return to the Government as Minister of Commerce and Industry as presaging a swing toward a greater State control of those two fields.

Yomiuri expressed the view that the Tojo Government would "take every measure for peace possible under the circumstances" and expressed surprise that "anti-Axis powers should be alarmed at this time."

Policy Toward U. S.

Nichi Nichi declared the Government desired to promote friendly relations with the United States "within the scope of Japan's world policies," and said the outcome depended upon the American attitude.

Domei said liaison conferences between the Japanese High Command and the Cabinet, originated by Prince Konoye, would continue under Premier Tojo to unify Japanese policy and strategy.

Discussing relations with the United States, the influential newspaper Asahi said the new Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, would continue his predecessor's efforts to deal with affairs in the Pacific "in a spirit of justice and fortitude."

The Tojo cabinet "is not a war-like Cabinet and was not formed with war in view," the newspaper Miyako said. "If the world thinks Japan is taking up arms it is mistaken."

Japanese Moves

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman estimated today Japan had massed the equivalent of 29 Divisions in Manchukuo in apparent anticipation of trouble with Soviet Russia and said that three or four more divisions were en route there.

At the same time the spokesman said he had received reports the Japanese were rushing more men and supplies into French Indo-China and that they were concentrating naval forces in the Gulf of Thailand, Camranh Bay, and off Hainan Island.

Between 10,000 and 20,000 Japanese troops have been landed recently at Saigon, in Southern Indo-China, to reinforce 40,000 previously landed in that area, the official declared. He said the number of Japanese planes at Saigon now totaled 150.

Bundled for Britain

Wide World

Four Canadian Officials Fly Over Ocean

Bundled up in warm flying suits, this party, headed by Col. James L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, is shown before they boarded the large bomber which flew them to England, where they are now conferring with British officials. Left to right: Colonel Ralston; Lieut. Col. George S. Currie, executive assistant to Colonel Ralston; Maj. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, and Lieut. Col. H. L. Cameron, secretary to Colonel Crerar.

Invasion of Europe Held Unlikely Now

The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 — Invasion by Great Britain of the continent of Europe in the near future should not be expected by the American people, in the opinion of John C. De Wilde, of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. De Wilde, in the Foreign Policy Bulletin, issued today, holds it is difficult to conceive of a successful British assault anywhere along the coastline of France, Belgium or Holland, which, he says, have unquestionably been heavily fortified by the Nazis and could probably be defended with relatively small forces.

"Southern Europe may be more vulnerable to attack," he continues. "The possibility of invading Sicily or some other port of Italy has long been discussed. The Italians are becoming disgruntled about their part in the present war. Their share in the spoils has been insignificant. Croatia, which was to come under their jurisdiction, is actually run by and for the Germans. Italian soldiers occupy Greece, but control is really vested in the German authorities at Athens. Italy has acquired only southern Slovenia and the poor and narrow coast of Dalmatia. Italian resources are running low . . . Yet as long as the expectation that Germany will win the war persists, the Italian Government and the people will continue loyal to the Axis, if only to avert a worse fate. Thus, any British attack would undoubtedly be resisted with all the strength that Italy can command."

Mr. De Wilde holds that Britain is unable to muster enough shipping or man power to invade the continent at any point and that it probably will be well along in 1942 before the present American construction program can make available sufficient vessels for a large expeditionary force.

"Hundreds of ships would be necessary to transport an invading army and keep it supplied with foodstuffs and war material," he continues. "Moreover, Britain's experiences in Norway, Belgium and Greece constitutes a serious warning against undertaking anything on the European continent on an inadequate scale. To carry any promise of success, an invasion will probably require a well-equipped army of at least 1,000,000 men. There must be a guarantee that any bridgehead established on the continent can be steadily widened by pouring in more and more men and supplies. . . .

"In the next few months the degree of British preparedness will be tested not by an invasion of the continent, but probably by developments on the North African coast. Unless Britain can take advantage of Germany's preoccupation in Russia and launch a successful attack on Libya, it may in the end find itself at a disadvantage in North Africa.

"If a shortage of men and material forces Britain to remain idle until the Nazis can release troops and supplies for other fronts, it may become increasingly difficult to fight Germany with prospects of ultimate success.

"Britain and the United States cannot afford to wait in relative inactivity in the expectation that their combined resources will some day exceed those of Hitler!"

Nazis Calories Hold But Proteins Drop

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The average working class family in Germany still consumes as many calories as before the war, but its diet has been reduced sharply in proteins, vitamins and other protective foods, the 1939-41 edition of the World Economic Survey of the League of Nations reported.

The Survey, distributed by the Columbia University press, said a normal diet had been maintained best in Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal and that the most serious protein deficiency existed in Poland and Belgium.

"Germany's decrease in protein rations clearly seems to be greater than in the United Kingdom, where certain meat products are still unrationed," the Survey said, adding that "in Germany the normal consumer obtains no full milk at all."

British Defenders Of Tobruk Find Time for Cricket

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Eight British soldiers back from the besieged, British-held Libyan coast stronghold of Tobruk, yesterday told stories of troopers getting up before sunrise to play cricket in a manner rivaling the historic exploits of the British defenders of Mafeking in the Boer War.

The late Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts organization and co-founder of the Girl Guides, first made a name for himself by organizing cricket matches during the apparently hopeless defense of Mafeking in 1899-90.

The garrison at Toburk, now in its seventh month of siege, is more concerned with domestic problems than with the Germans or Italians surrounding them, these soldiers said in a radio interview to their buddies in Africa.

Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, told the Tobruk garrison in the radiocast that they were "the bulwark in the defense of Egypt."

The Tobruk defenders sleep by their guns, the soldiers said, but swim and play between air raids. One speaker said swimming was particularly hazardous because German or Italian planes often drop out of the clouds to machine-gun or bomb the swmimers.

Flight Record Claim For Disabled Bomber

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Air Ministry claimed for the pilot of a Wellington bomber the longest flight ever made by a two-engined bomber with one engine dead.

One night this week, the Ministry's News Service said, an RAF flier brought a Wellington back from Bavaria 600 miles to his British base with only one engine running.

"We jettisoned everything we could spare down to a flare chute in order to lighten the craft," the pilot was quoted. He added that the radio failed on the way back and the crew had to depend entirely on navigation.

Big Bomber Leaves Singapore En Route From Soviet to U. S.

SINGAPORE, Monday, Oct. 20 (AP)—A four-motored United States Army bomber left Singapore today after taking off from Moscow for Washington with two members of the American Aid-to-Russia Mission and two Red Cross officials.

Maj. Albert Harvey was piloting the Consolidated B-24 craft—the first modern, four-motored bomber ever seen here—on the home-stretch of its world-girdling flight. It left Britain for Moscow 32 days ago.

The passengers included Edward Page of the United States State Department; Earl Petty, Department of Interior oil expert; Allen Wardwell, Chairman, and George Strode, member, of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia.

The passengers said the flight from Moscow was uneventful but that they had some uneasy moments going to the Soviet capital. Russian fighter planes challenged them over the far northern port of Archangel and forced the American-made craft to land because the Soviet pilots were dissatisfied with their identification signal. Moscow's air defenders likewise swarmed about, they related, and satisfied themselves of the bomber's identity before it was landed.

Safety Cartoonist Boon to Battleship

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 20 (AP)—The pointed pen of Shirley Hogge is trying to prod the Navy's 35,000-ton battleship Alabama safely down the ways.

Mr. Hogge is a caulker and chipper at the Navy Yard here. But he caulks not, neither does he chip. He draws safety cartoons—20 a week—for the 3,000 men working on the battlewagon, now two years under construction.

The cartoons were Mr. Hogge's own idea so he took the matter up with the yard's superintendent of construction, Commander W. McL. Hague. Commander Hague was the man responsible for the music-while-you-work innovation around the Alabama building area and the idea dovetailed with that project.

On the thought that Mr. Hogge's safety cartoons would keep the men on the job and the music gay, Commander Hague put Mr. Hogge to work.

For four months now, the Hampton, Va., amateur-cartoonist's pen has been pointed against the little things that are apt to cost many hours and slow up production.

Japanese Tighten Censorship Rules

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 20

Censorship of all outgoing and incoming mail, except to or from Manchukuo and China, was instituted today by Government decree.

Henceforth all outgoing mail must be presented unsealed and unstamped at postoffices, together with postage money. The sender's name and address must be written on the outside of each envelope.

Soviet Generals Long Fighters Against Odds

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—If Russia's huge, mysterious Red Army can hold the Nazis back from Moscow, one man is sure to get much of the credit.

He is Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, who led the Soviet forces which invaded Poland in September, 1939, took them into five other neighboring countries while Adolf Hitler's legions were busy conquering elsewhere and, since his appointment as Defense Commissar, has shaken up and modernized the Army with ruthless energy.

Born a Bessarabian peasant, Marshal Timoshenko served in the Czar's army in the World War and fought against the Germans as a machine-gunner in the Fourth Cavalry Division.

When the revolution came in 1917 his division was the first to go over to the Bolsheviks, and subsequently he rose rapidly from the ranks of the Red Army. By 1919 he was commanding a division.

After the failure of foreign and pro-Czarist attempts to smash Bolshevist rule, Marshal Timoshenko dropped into the relative obscurity of routine Army life, but he was not idle. In 1938 he emerged as commander of the strategically important Kiev district, and from then on his rise in Josepn Stalin's favor was rapid.

Seven weeks after he became Defense Commissar in May, 1940, he led his Army into his homeland of Bessarabia, ceded to Russia by Rumania.

Marshal Timoshenko's appointment did not, however, mean the eclipse of Marshal Clement Y. Voroshiloff, who had been Defense Commissar since 1925. His 21 years of intimate friendship with Stalin and his 15 years experience as Defense Commissar, make Marshal Voroshiloff one of the pillars of the Soviet military structure.

Marshal Voroshiloff, gray-haired, with the chubby face and genial manner of a man who has had it easy all his life, actually came up just as hard a path as his successor. Hailing from the Donbas coal region of the Ukraine, son of a worker and later a metal-worker himself, he first climbed the revolutionary ladder as a leader of strikes—getting thrown into a Czarist jail at the early age of 18 and frequently thereafter.

During the World War he organized factory workers for the revolution, but after the Bolsheviks seized power he entered active military life.

Prominent among other Soviet military leaders are:

Gen. G. K. Zhukoff, Chief of Staff of the Red Army. He is reputed to be a stern disciplinarian, ruthless in weeding out incompetent officers. Marshal Timoshenko has leaned on him heavily in whipping the Red Army into shape.

Gen. K. A. Meretskoff, Vice Commissar of Defense, led the campaign against Finland in 1939-40.

Marshal Semyon Budenny, heavily moustached cavalry leader, and hero of the war against Poland in 1920, is no outstanding disciplinarian, but his exploits have made his name a legend in Russia. He is a bolsterer of morale, a rousingly colorful conversationalist.

Lieut.-Gen. J. F. Smushkevich, chief of the Red Air Force. He succeeded Gen. Alexander Loktionoff in this post early last year.

Gen. Gregory M. Stern, veteran Asiatic campaigner who succeeded Marshal Blücher as Commander-in-Chief in the Far East when the marshal mysteriously disappeared some years ago. Recently General Stern's transfer to the western frontier in a shift of generals that followed the signing of a Russian-Japanese Pact was widely interpreted at the time as an indication that Stalin was becoming nervous about German intentions.

Admiral Nikolai G. Kuznetzov, Commissar of Navy and Commander-in-Chief of Soviet sea forces, was formerly chief of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

What Crete Taught the Nazis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A suggestion that Crete taught the Germans a costly lesson on how not to invade England was advanced today by an American army parachute officer.

Lieut. John E. Mintner, Jr., a member of the pioneer 501st Parachute Battalion at Fort Benning, Ga., estimated that upwards of 13,000 Nazi parachutists were dropped on the Greek Island, "apparently at random," and that a large proportion was wiped out.

"It was truly a Pyrrhic victory," Lieutenant Minter said in the Infantry Journal, writing of the successful Nazi conquest of Crete. "But in the long run it may have been a good investment, for the Nazi Army cannot have failed to make radical changes in the plans for the projected invasion of England on the strength of the experiment."

Dropping parachute troops on a defended area, without previous effective steps to neutralize the defense, "is like pouring dishwater down the drain," Lieutenant Minter contended.

The Germans, he wrote, launched the attack by a "promiscuous, and seemingly aimless and unco-ordinated, dumping of parachute troops all over the Island." Suggesting that they might have been experimenting with the idea of using parachutists as a substitute for artillery, he said they made a "pretty expensive substitute."

With the air over Crete in Nazi control, the parachutists alone possibly outnumbered the effective ground forces of the defenders, Lieut. Minter said, noting that many of the British and Greek troops had previously lost most of their weapons in Greece.

Aside from the desire to experiment in mass methods of air invasion, Lieut. Minter said the reasons for the Crete attack were not yet clear. In British hands the island offered little threat to the Nazi forces in Greece as long as they maintained aerial superiority, he said, and it has not yet been used as a base to further the expected pincers movement on Suez.

Eire Close to War, De Valera Asserts

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The British Radio said last night that Irish Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, speaking of "the high probability of Eire being involved in the war," warned his people they did not realize the danger threatening them.

"The Irish people . . . are not dealing merely with some vague possibility of war," he was quoted in a BBC radiocast heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The British radiocast said Mr. de Valera appealed for recruits, explaining that the Regular Army had not yet reached full war footing.

"He said," it added, "that with the prospect of actual conflict, in which they would be fighting desperately for everything dear to them, there should be no complacency."

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Canada Puts Ceiling on Prices, Wages

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — "The Government has decided to halt the rise in the prices of all goods and services sold by Canada by imposing a general ceiling on prices," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has told Canadians in a nationwide radiocast.

The Prime Minister described the action as "an experiment hitherto untried on this continent, and perhaps having regard to its breadth and variety, hitherto untried by the will and consent of any free people anywhere."

He recognized, he said, how great the practical difficulties of putting the policy into effect would be. "It will call for new and complicated administrative machinery." It will impose irksome restrictions," and its success will depend not alone upon the Government, but equally upon the willingness of all who are affected to accept, and to accept cheerfully, the limitations imposed upon them as a necessary contribution to Canada's maximum war effort."

Setting Nov. 17 as the date, he said that after that no person may sell goods or supply services at prices or rates higher than the maximum price or rate charged by him during the period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11 of this year.

Exports Excepted

The ceiling applies to all goods except sales for export.

It also applies to rentals; electricity, gas, steam heat and water rates; telegraph, wireless and telephone services; transportation; warehousing and storage; undertaking; laundering; cleaning; tailoring and dressmaking; hairdressing; plumbing and heating; painting, and the supplying of meals, refreshments and beverages.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board may add to the list.

In the case of most agricultural products and fish the Prime Minister pointed out, the maximum prices would be based on market prices during the period specified rather than on the actual selling prices of individual farmers or fishermen.

Costs of production must be controlled if the prices of finished goods are to be controlled, said the Prime Minister. Wages constitute a large element in production costs. Wages must therefore be stabilized. The beginning of the wage policy was laid down by Order-in-Council 7440, which "fixed basic wage rates in general at the relatively high level then existing." It provides that there should be no increases except through cost-of-living bonuses. This applied to war industry but other industries were not subject to the same control.

The Government has now decided to extend its wartime policy to cover all industry. This course is taken, said Mr. King, after consultation with representatives of the Provinces and of employers and employees.

"Henceforward no employer in Canadian industry or commerce may, without permission, increase his present basic wage rates," the Prime Minister said.

After Nov. 15 every employer must pay a bonus in accordance with the terms specified in Government orders, and these cost of living bonuses must be adjusted every three months in accordance with a definite formula. All bonuses now paid must be adjusted on Nov. 15 to cost of living index on that date, and in future all employers must pay bonuses to their employees on the same basis. Penalties will be imposed on anyone violating this regulation.

A National War Labor Board and several regional labor boards will administer the wage regulations. Employers and employees will be equally represented on these boards. The Dominion and Provincial departments of labor will have joint staffs engaged in supervising the enforcement of the regulations under the direction and advice of these boards.

Agricultural Safeguards

Particular attention, the Prime Minister said, has been given to the position of agriculture in the new system of price control. The price ceiling applies to farm products but at the same time "total agricultural income will be supported where necessary by Government action." Prices of farm products, with a few exceptions notably wheat are higher than they have been for years.

"In cases where agricultural prices have not kept pace with increases in costs of production measures are being taken to bring about a more satisfactory relationship without significantly affecting the general level of retail prices to the consumer," Mr. King said.

Maximum prices will be based by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on market prices, not on farmers' selling prices. Where farm product prices rise or fall seasonally, minimum as well as maximum prices may be required. In cases where there are large export orders from Britain as in the case of bacon and cheese, stable prices are assured. To help western farmers the Prime Minister promised additional acreage bonuses, and as an aid to eastern farmers, the Government will pay freight costs on livestock feeds from the head of the Great Lakes to eastern points.

Consideration Needed

Price control is only a part of the economic policy which aims at curtailment of consumption and the conservation of essential supplies for war industry. The Prime Minister reviewed restrictions already imposed on the purchase of metals and foreign exchange, the curtailment of production of automobiles and household appliances, the recent instalment buying regulations, and restrictions on construction for civilian purposes. Further restrictions, he said, will have to be imposed from time to time.

The policy of control, said Mr. King, "will demand qualities of self-discipline and self-control," but in "these perilous times we must not shrink from any course of action which will help to preserve and strengthen the morale of our country."

In his review of the conditions that have called for the imposition of drastic measures of control, and the evils that would come from runaway inflation, the Prime Minister pointed out that this country is now devoting 40 per cent of its national income in the prosecution of the war. In the last war it never rose above 10 per cent.

"We must face the fact," he said, "that there are not enough men; there are not enough machines; there are not enough materials to meet the demands of consumers and the needs of war. Since the Government, with the full support of the Canadian people, is determined to maintain and to intensify the war effort, we have no choice but to reduce our consumption of goods. To us, too, has come the choice between guns and butter."

Hoover Says Nazis Won't Lose Because of Food Shortage

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Germans will not lose this war from a shortage of food, Herbert Hoover said last night in an appeal for the United States Government to lead the way in feeding millions of starving children in Nazi-invaded democracies of Europe.

In an address prepared for a nationwide radiocast the former President declared:

"I do not believe it would make the slightest difference in the military outcome of this war if we assured food to the needy among the whole 40,000,000 democratic children in Europe. And eminent soldiers agree with me."

Curtness Toward Public

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, struck at the State Department in discussing Congressional action last spring on initiating negotiations for an international solution. He said the resolution was signed by 37 Senators, indorsed by a majority of the House members and backed by approximately 6,000 public organizations. Declaring the resolution represented the voice of at least 20,000,000 persons, Mr. Hoover added:

"Surely such an expression of American compassion deserves more than to be dismissed by a curt letter from our State Department."

Regarding responsibility for the food shortage, Mr. Hoover said:

"It is not enough to plead international law. I agree Germany has the moral responsibility to feed them. There is a vague legal responsibility. But the overpowering fact is Germany does not, as the result of the blockade, have the kind of food needed for these women and children.

"They will not feed them. That stark fact faces the world. And these helpless people cannot eat morals and international law.

"Those Americans who deny moral responsibility cannot deny the obligations of compassion and the self-interest in the future of civilization. Is not the preservation of these children also a part of this responsibility?

"Hitler cannot be defeated with armies of starving children."

In support of his contention that food supplies could be gotten into the countries, Mr. Hoover pointed out that Great Britain has relaxed its blockade in three instances—to ship food to its prisoners in Germany, to allow shipments in and out of Sweden and to permit Turkey to send food to Greece.

Neutral Go-Between

"Suppose the western democracies should place this problem in the hands of some one of the neutral governments of Europe for solution," Mr. Hoover said. "Suppose that neutral government was not able to make a satisfactory agreement with the German Government. Then an effort would have been made which at least demonstrated the compassion and solicitude of the western world. There would be no hate stored against America for failure.

"Suppose the Germans did make such an agreement and should subsequently violate it, then at once the effort would be stopped. If they seized all the stocks of imported food they would not have secured a day's ration for Germany. And again the western democracies would have demonstrated their ideals to the world."

The former President declared a survey of Belgium showed "the shortage in meats, fats and milk is crucifying the children" and the situation in Warsaw was so bad that "the municipal newspaper was appealing to the people not to throw the corpses in the streets."

Shy Money for U. S. Bond —Kansas Bankers Help

TOPEKA, Kan. Oct. 20 (AP)—The State School Fund Commission wanted to buy a $50,000 defense saving bond but couldn't pay until the bond was delivered.

The United States Treasury wanted to but couldn't sell the bond until the $50,000 was delivered.

Accomodating bankers permitted the use of some loose change and the deal was completed in record time.

No Favoritism Here

Wide World

John D. Biggers Searches for Landing Pass

The Special United States Minister to England goes through his pockets for his misplaced landing pass, as he leaves the Customs Room at La Guardia Air Base Marine Terminal in New York on Oct. 17, after returning from Europe on the Dixie Clipper. Like everyone else the envoy had to produce his pass before he could get through the Customs officials. A Customs officer is waiting patiently for Mr. Biggers to produce the pass, while another man holds his coat. Mr. Biggers reported between exploratory dives into his pockets that Great Britain is now encountering a labor shortage. P. S. He found the pass.

Are Hitler 'Victories' Prelude to a Stalemate?

Continued from Page 1

tation appears to have declined sharply—in the Army, if not with the German civilian population.

If the Führer is really obliged to call a halt west of Moscow, instead of the east, it will inevitably bring him into sharp conflict with those who, like Rudolf Hess, have always been dubious about the Russian adventure.

There is reason to believe that among those are Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, and a majority of the more conservative-minded Army leaders, of whom so little has been heard lately that their silence has roused comment. It will surprise many Allied observers if they stay out of the Limelight much longer.

Hitler's Own Show

Hitler has gambled more than Germany's future on the success of his Russian campaign. He has staked his own reputation on it. In his winter-help speech, he said he knew that a conflict between Germany and Russia must come and so he decided to have it while he was still there to lead the German people.

The attack was launched on his responsibility, and throughout the campaign he has been directing the operations. If it succeeds, it will be his success. If it fails, it will be his failure.

While Hitler has been playing for these high stakes at the front, it has not been Reichsmarshal Göring, nor Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, nor even the vocal Dr. Goebbels, who has directed affairs at home. It has been Heinrich Himmler.

If all does not go well in Russia, Herr Himmler, as head of the Gestapo which depends on him, might soon be more powerful than a discredited Hitler as the nominal head of an army which had ceased to trust him—but for the fact that there is reason to believe that army leaders dislike Herr Himmler.

The Army's Growing Role

Thus the moment Hitler is obliged to call it a day on the Russian war front, one can confidently expect an intricate and enlightening tug-of-war—doubtless accompanied by customary purges—on the German home front among the upper crust of German leaders, with the army playing an increasingly prominent role and the Nazi Party an increasingly minor one.

Whether Hitler reaches Moscow or not, he has already lost his reputation of infallibility. He has "annihilated" too many Russian armies. He announced "signs of disintegration" after the very first battle. He declared first that Marshal Voroshiloff's, then Marshal Semyon Budenny's, and lastly Marshal Timoshenko's forces had been wiped out. Yet he still has not got to Moscow, and now he appears to be preparing his public for the possibility of his not getting there at all—at any rate, not before spring.

The effect of the admission would be no less profound outside of Germany than inside. There is little doubt, for instance, that the new Japanese Cabinet owes its existence to the belief that Russian resistance was cracking and that Japan ought to be ready to take advantage of the situation by trying to seize Vladivostok.

Other Problems

How long, therefore, would Tokyo last if the Germans decided to go into winter quarters with Russia's armies in Europe still full of fight and the armies in Asia untouched?

And what if Russia and other belligerents were to refuse to allow German soldiers to have the quiet winter their Führer promised them? The whole of Occupied Europe is already in a state of semi-revolt—especially in Yugoslavia where the Chetniks, or insurgents, are believed to number nearly 80,000 and Italian troops have been so hard pressed that German troops, which were badly needed in Russia, had to be brought back to help them.

Elsewhere at present the Germans are managing to keep some semblance of submission by shooting those who are too active in objecting to the "benefits" of the New Order. But there is evidence that, despite shootings and despite hunger, cold, and privations, the morale as well as the indignation of the enslaved countries is rising steadily, while the German armies of occupation are growing more and more depressed despite the spectacular boasting of Hitler's fanfare communiqués.

But even if, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill said recently, the goal is now in sight, every official spokesman, whether British or Allied, stresses the fact that victory is still a great way off. They all agree as to the vital urgency of maximum effort now to increase the output of war material of every kind, because they are agreed that that is the best way of shortening the war.

Provided, however, all-out production is achieved without delay, they are convinced that another of Mr. Churchill's historic phrases—"give us the tools and we'll finish the job"—will be brought much nearer to realization.

Government Ban On Strikes Urged To Speed Defense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey asserted today that United States ammunition stocks were insufficent to supply the Army for one week if it were engaged in fighting on a scale comparable to present Russo-German operations.

Sabotage, strikes, and other work stoppages caused by labor disputes, he told newsmen, have slowed up production to such an extent that ammunition on hand amounts to only about 2 per cent of a year's defense requirements.

He added that he had confidential information that the War Department had underestimated the time needed for adequate expansion of antiaircraft defenses and hence "not a city in the United States is protected from enemy air attack."

Consequently, he said, "American cities along the Atlantic seaboard must necessarily expect token air raids if our relations with Germany continue to grow worse."

With the sole exception of the Panama Canal, Mr. Thomas said, coast defenses were antiquated and had been weakened by transfer of artillery to Western Hemisphere bases outside of Continental United States.

He conceded that "our Navy is already the world's most powerful, the air force is expanding rapidly, our pilots are probably of the best, our standing army is seasoned and well trained." But in view of the ammunition supply shortage, he said, an American expeditionary force now would be "just plain suicide."

"Irrespective of who calls strikes, the Government must crack down and put defense above all else," said the New Jersey legislator who is a member of the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities. "Labor unions must clean house of leaders who cause strikes. I think that when a strike is called now the Government should step in and, if necessary, send in troops to see that the men are permitted to work at their machines."

Senate Speeds Test on Neutrality Act

Continued from Page 1

certain eventual final rupture with the Germans when the time is ripe.

Hull's Comment

In his press conference comment Mr. Hull declared that Hitler has sought to take over a large area of the Atlantic, and he noted that Germany has asked all Nations to keep their ships out of an area 1,600 miles by 1,500 miles.

No Nation, he said, can send ships into or through this area without danger of having them sunk. It is part of Hitler's plan of conquest by force, he said.

If other countries were to get off the seas, Mr. Hull commented that he supposed Hitler would want them to get off the earth.

Asked whether the United States planned to send any diplomatic note of protest to Germany regarding the Kearny, Mr. Hull said the United States does not often send diplomatic notes to international highwaymen.

Isolationists in the Senate were evidently upset by the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings in executive session.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri said he would not be bound by any rules of secrecy.

Chairman Connally announced that the decision to keep the hearings secret came on a motion by Senator Glass.

After Glass' motion was adopted, Senator Connally said, Senator Clark moved to reconsider the question on the ground that if the hearings were to be secret there was no need to hold them.

Senator Clark's move was defeated 14 to 7.

Senator Connally said there was no discussion of a proposal by Senator Pepper to make the bill a vehicle for repeal of the entire Neutrality Act. Today's meeting, Connally asserted, dealt exclusively with procedure.

Nye Assails Gag

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota described the move for secrecy a "complete surprise."

"It is a gag of the first order," Senator Nye said. "It may or may not indicate how far we have drifted away from representative voice in government here."

Mr. Clark stalked angrily from the committee room through a crowd of reporters.

"I served notice that I would not be bound by secrecy," he said. Senator Nye added that Senator Vandenberg and several others had also refused to be bound by secrecy.

The committee roll call on secret hearings to be closed Friday evening was:

For the motion: (12) Connally, George, Wagner, Thomas of Utah, Murray, Pepper, Green, Barkley, Guffey, Glass, Lee, Tunnell.

Against the motion: (9) Gillette, Clark of Missouri, Johnson of California, Capper, La Follette, Vandenberg, White, Shipstead, Nye.

George and Wagner, absent from the meeting, gave their proxies to Connally.

The vote defeating Senator Clark's motion to reconsider followed the same lineup except that Gillette and White voted with the majority against it.

Republican Move

The Bridges - Gurney - Austin move was the most aggressive step taken by Republican membership in support of Roosevelt foreign policy and against the Hitler regime in many months. It came in the face of recent cricitisms of President Roosevelt by Republicans Herbert Hoover and Alf M. Landon, and by a 3-to-1 vote of the House Republican membership last week against repeal of Section 6 of the Neutrality Act to allow United States Merchant vessels to be armed. Democrats voted 10 to 1 for repeal.

A bill to repeal the Neutrality Act is already pending in the Senate introduced by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

Senator Gurney contended in a speech prepared for Senate delivery that repeal of the ban on armed merchant ships was a "halfway" measure evolved "in an effort to help our friends and at the same time half placate our avowed enemies."

"Can't Legislate Peace"

Senator Bridges, who voted against the neutrality legislation in 1937, said in a speech prepared for Senate delivery that "no matter how much peace is desired, you cannot legislate peace."

"In offering this amendment to House Joint Resolution 237, I feel that we are keeping faith with the patriots who founded this Nation and created our heritage of freedom and progress; I feel that we are keeping faith with the vast majority of patriotic loyal Americans whose determination it is that this Nation shall remain forever independent and free, that this Nation shall not be called upon to exist as a sole bulwark of democratic life in a world enslaved by the Nazi conquerors.

"The Act is today a glaring inconsistency with a more recently established policy of our government and our people. It today shackles our freedom of action in the defense of our national security. . . ."

Hull to Testify

Senator Connally said he "assumed" that Secretary Hull would be the first witness at Tomorrow's session of his committee.

Senator Connally said the Committee might make public later such portions of the testimony as the Cabinet officers and executive officials who testify are willing to release.

Asked why the Committee decided to keep the hearings secret, Senator Connally said:

"There were a number of reasons. One reason was that the Senators would get fuller and more complete statements from the Cabinet and executive officers that way. If they were asked some questions in public they would have to say they could not answer. Another is that it will keep a lot of crackpots from using the hearings to get their names in the papers."

Although the Administration undoubtedly welcomes the non-partisan Briggs-Austin-Gurney move, it still seems likely that it will not precipitate a showdown on this issue immediately.

Little Left in Act

At any rate administration leaders have hitherto taken the position that it required approximately three months to arm merchant vessels and that permission for such ships to sail into war areas, by repealing Section 2 of the Act, or to repeal the Neutrality Act altogether, would not be of immediate advantage and might be a tactical blunder in Congress. If Sections 6 and 2 of the Act are both repealed little will remain of the measure, in any event.

There were indications that the Glass-Pepper week end demand for repeal of the Neutrality Act was an andependent move, made outside of the regular Democratic leadership however much it might sympathize with it.

Senate leaders agree, however, that the Kearny incident has greatly stimulated the demand for American action in Congress, and thereby strengthened the Administration's hand. Under present circumstances the former program of amending the Neutrality Act piecemeal might be abandoned for a frontal attack, they said.

Connally's Statement

Over the week-end heated statements were issued by Senator Connally and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, strong isolationist. Speaking of the Kearny attack Senator Connally declared:

"We shall not tolerate the assassination of our sailors and the destruction of our ships. They will shoot and shoot to kill."

Senator Wheeler threatened to introduce a war declaration as an isolationist counteramendment to to the ship arming bill if interventionists attempted to broaden it to repeal the Neutrality Act altogether.

"I am not opposed to the defense program," he said. "I am opposed to the Administration taking us down the road to war. The only decent thing for the Administration to do if they want war is to ask for a declaration from Congress."

Capital Jolted by News Of 21 Kearny Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Capital was jolted today by the news that the torpedo which hit the U. S. S. Kearny took a toll of 21 casualties—10 injured and 11 listed as "missing."

The Navy formally identified the attacker as "a submarine, undoubtedly German," but this detail of the official announcement was momentarily overshadowed by the unlooked-for disclosure that the Atlantic Fleet has sustained its first personnel losses.

When the torpedoing of the new 1,630-ton destroyer was first made known Friday, the Navy's communique said "no casualties were indicated" and relief tempered the Capital's reaction to the incident. Last night, however, the Navy received further information — the wounded Kearny had made her way to an undisclosed port and reported her 21 casualties.

It was the first time since Japanese warplanes bombed and machine gunned the U. S. Gunboat Panay on the Yangstze River in China that a unit of the Navy has had losses due to belligerent action. The toll in the Panay bombing in December, 1937, was two dead and 43 injured.

No Details Given

The Navy's announcement last night was almost as meager as the original communiqué on the torpedoing. It volunteered no details on why the 11 men were considered "missing," or on the nature of the injuries of the other 10. The only amplification was that one man was critically injured, one seriously injured, and eight had minor injuries.

The character of the encounter between the Kearny and the submarine, however, led informed quarters here to believe that the men either had been blown out of the ship when the torpedo exploded, or else that they were trapped when watertight bulkheads were closed after the ship had been hit.

One Navy officer said a person familiar with destroyers could readily identify the battle stations at which the missing men probably were when the torpedo struck, but he declined to volunteer the information.

However, since four of the missing were firemen and three watermen, the belief was that one of the Kearny's engine rooms had been hit.

The Navy offered no explanation why more than two days had elapsed between the announcement of the torpedoing and the disclosure of casualties.

Explanation of Silence

One explanation was that the Kearny flashed only the briefest of reports after she was hit 350 miles southwest of Iceland while on patrol duty early Friday and then resumed radio silence, so as not to advertise her position to other raiders as she limped her wounded way to port.

The Navy announcement last night was significant in that it placed the responsibility for the attack on a U-boat. In the clash between the Greer and a submarine early in September, the Navy reports made no effort to indicate the nationality of the underseas raider, although Berlin subsequently acknowledged that it was a U-boat which missed the destroyer with two torpedoes. Apparently the submarine, like the Greer, escaped unscathed in that shooting episode.

Nazi authorities thus far have said that they have received no word from any German ship about the Kearny. Going a step farther, the German Radio has charged that the Kearny incident was purposely "trumped up" by Administration officials to inflame the Nation against the Reich.

The assumption here was that the Navy believed it possessed positive proof of the submarne's nationality, but there was no hint how it was obtained. One conjecture was that some of the Kearny's crew caught a glimpse of the underseas boat before or during the engagement, but the opportunity for such observation is usually remote under the circumstances indicated.

Gayda Prepares Way For News of Kearny

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, authoritative editorial writer, apparently prepared his readers for an announcement of the torpedoing of the United States destroyer Kearny—news of which had not yet been published in Italy—by telling them new incidents could be considered as acts of self-defense by German submarines.

Without mentioning the Kearny, Signor Gayda said the previous incident involving the U. S. S. Greer showed the "interpretation which is given new affairs of this kind."

He said the statement of Chief of United States Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, showed the German submarine fired its torpedoes in self-defense.

"It is now clear North American bellicosity is moving toward aggression against the Axis," Signor Gayda wrote in Il Voce d'Italia.

Dies Says Aid to Russia Plays Into Nazi's Hands

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20 (AP) — American aid to Russia, said Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas last night, is "foolish because the Germans will only get the equipment anyway."

He spoke at the convention of the American Institute of Laundering, adding that American aid would be worth while if it resulted in stopping Hitler. Mr. Dies said this country is failing to heed the lesson of nations overrun by Germany, by allowing a "huge" number of subversive agents in war industries and the Federal Government.

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Current Art Exhibitions—New Films—Music and Theater

Paul Klee Retrospective On View at Wellesley College

By Dorothy Adlow

There will be on view through Nov. 2 at Wellesley College Art Museum a memorial exhibition of pictures by Paul Klee. Born in Switzerland, Paul Klee (1879-1940) has been identified with the modern art movement in Germany. A leader and innovator, he was without doubt most richly endowed. He lived in Germany through the ferment and maladjustment of disruptive war and uneasy peace. He grew more sensitive in an environment grown gross; he kept the inner flame kindled as he explored the horizons of fancy. Paul Klee's inwardness was neither escape nor consolation: it was an attribute of character.

His pictures are small in size, unconventional in subject, and evocative in imagery. Compared with the work of Pablo Picasso they seem frail, unsubstantial, and spectral. Picasso shuttles between the world of fact and the world of fancy; Klee translated the stuff of experience into a visionary configuration. He was a more subtle instrument for translation of feeling, more skilled in recording, one might say, the overtones of thought. His lines issue directly from feeling, and their buoyancy, tension, capriciousness, orderliness, austerity derive from impulses qualified by pronounced sensitiveness.

* * *

Paul Klee was no stranger to the art of the ages, not so independent in his responses not to feel something in common with great visionaries of the past. For great seers and profound thinkers pierce the outer wall, the sensuous framework that distinguishes one epoch from another. They apprehend universals; they discern a basic rhythm, a fundamental pattern. Their lines may correspond to a mathematical order; they may tremble and fluctuate as a graph of restless feeling. They may transfix some symbolical form in the patterned contours of stylization. The lines are serviceable and accommodating. Moving from picture to picture, we are reminded now of the Book of Kells, now of the screed of a child of 5, now of the orderly pattern of an embroiderer, now of the heavy tracery of leaded glass, now of bones incised by the prehistoric cave dweller.

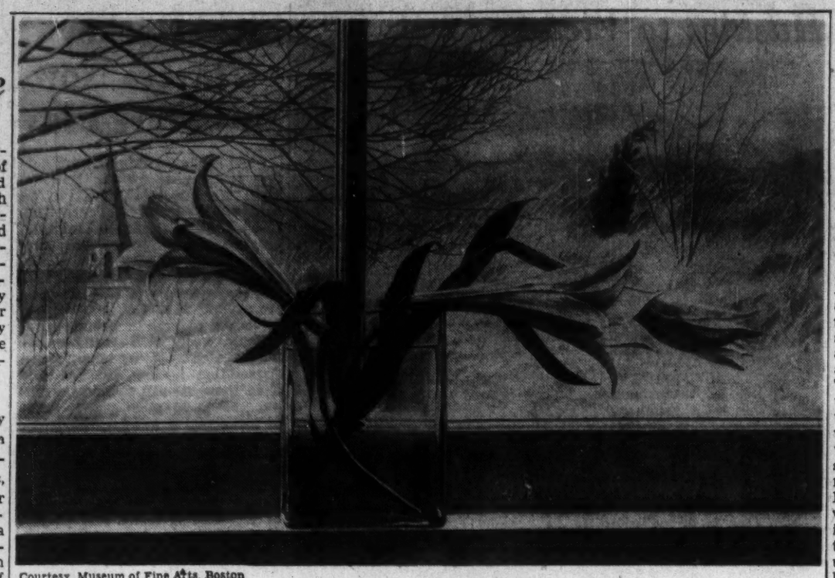
* * *

Paul Klee and the modernist brotherhood broke down and broke away from a traditional manner of painting. They relinquished the exacting rules of perspective; abandoned the dogmatic requirements of naturalistic procedure. They restored imagination to its rightful domain. They salvaged visual art from a purely sensuous function; they sacrified gain and adulation, were loyal to the dictates of intellectual conviction. What we see in their pictures is an emphatic attempt to be unencumbered by materialism, a will to keep creative art in its age-old proper sphere of values. To achieve their end, they have borrowed ideas developed in former epochs; the archaeological reservoir has been drained often, each artist accepting in accordance with his own needs and tastes.

Paul Klee's pictures at Wellesley reveal further what the inventive contemporary artist has been able to do wth color, The tonalities are delicate, dynamic, and evocative. If Paul Cézanne modulated colors to provide a more telling counterpart of the outer appearance of things, Paul Klee graded hues and produced color mutations which corresponded to emotional experience. His colors are as subtle and indescribable as are the dissolving hues of a sunset, or the variations in a petal. They may be gemlike, vitreous, barbaric They may be applied with thick impasto, or with transparent thinness. They are no more literal than are the lines, but they are equally evocative.

* * *

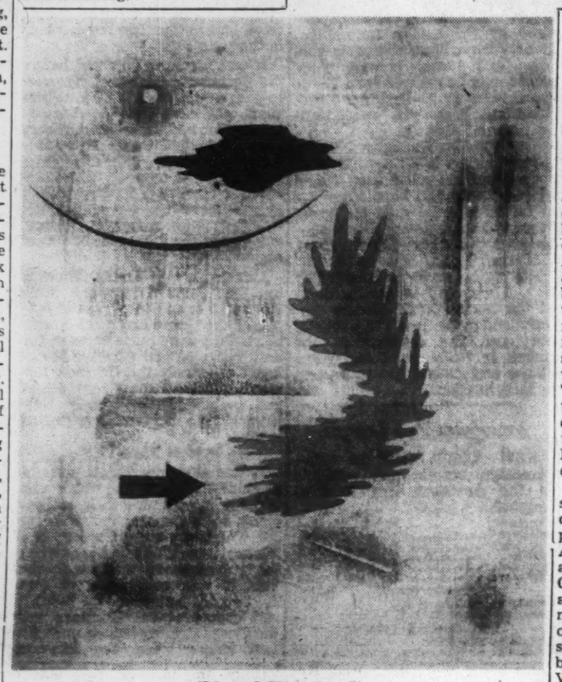
The patterns may be inspired by musical manuscript, by Peruvian textiles, by mariners' charts, physicists' diagrams, classical mosaics, or automatic writing; whatever their source, they have been qualified by the inventive hand of a great artist, who was poet and musician as well. He operated with greater conviction in the realm of fancy, because his knowledge of the outer world was wide and understanding.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Lilies,' Gouache by Peter Blume

On exhibition in the recently opened Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.



'Mixed Weather'

Painting by Paul Klee from the collection of the Museum of Modern Art now on exhibition at the Wellesley College Museum.

Prepare for 'Sons o' Fun'

The Shubert Theater will be dark this week, but preparations will be under way for the opening of the new Olsen and Johnson revue, "Sons o' Fun," in which the comedians co-star with Carmen Miranda. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation backstage of a horse, several ducks, a young doe, a goat, and half a dozen chickens. Several front row seats will be removed to accommodate runways into the audience, and arrangements will be made for an enlarged orchestra, featuring a two-piano team. An elaborate system of trapdoors, sound effects, and special lighting is being installed.

Opening Tonight

"The Mikado"—At the Majestic. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with a cast that includes Robert Pitkin, Florenz Ames, Mary Roche, Morton Bowe, John Hendricks, Helen Lanvin, Kathleen Roche, Bertram Peacock, and Grace Garrett. Curtain at 8:30.

The revival of "Ah, Wilderness!" is now in its final week at the Guild Theater in New York.

'Smilin' Through' in Color

"Smilin' Through," which has come to the State and Orpheum in a new film version starring Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne, has had a considerable history. When it was first produced as a play in New York in December of 1919, its authorship was credited by Burns Mantle in his year book of the drama for 1919-1920 to Allan Langdon Martin. Since then Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin have been recognized as the joint playwrights. In New York and on the road Miss Cowl acted in the play from its opening until 1922. A silent film version of the story was made in 1922 with Norma Talmadge and Harrison Ford in the leading roles, and in 1932 a dialogue movie version was made with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard, and Fredric March in the cast.

The present film has been handsomely photographed in Technicolor. Abundant songs have been provided for Miss MacDonald. Mr. Aherne gives a skillful performance as the unfortunate Sir John Carteret, both in his later years and in a flashback, as the young man whose sweetheart was killed on their wedding day by a jealous suitor. There are pleasant English backgrounds at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee year and during the period of the first World War. But the story now seems something of a museum piece, with big emotional scenes which even Frank Borzage's deft direction has been unable to make quite plausible.

The plot is a difficult one to handle illusively. There are flashbacks to be managed, an episodic style of narration running over a long period, and misty appearances of Sir John's youthful sweetheart, coming to stand by his shoulder in his elder years. The plot, it may be recalled, turns on the romance between the girl whom Sir John had adopted (niece of his lost fiancée) and the son of the man who had committed the murder and had fled to America. The lovers are separated by the war and by Sir John's refusal to forgive. But in the end he gives his consent, won over by the young man's worthiness. The conclusion shows Sir John passing on, riding off in one direction in a phantom carriage with the bride he had lost while the young lovers ride in the other direction in a motor car.

Ian Hunter gives a careful performance as an old friend of Sir John, and Gene Raymond is the romantic young soldier from America. Francis Robinson, Patrick O'Moore, and Eric Lonsdale are the others who are conspicuous in the cast.

"Tanks a Million," the co-feature, is the first in Hal Roach's series of new "streamlined" comedies which run for about 50 minutes. The time is spent with a familiar brand of laughable pranks which will find a response from the rank and file of the draft army and even, perhaps, from its superiors.

The farce is about a draftee named Dorian "Dodo" Doubleday, an information clerk at a railway station. By his verbatim knowledge of the army rule book and an unerring faculty for turning defeat into victory, "Dodo" rises through the ranks as if kicked by an army mule, finally is mistaken for an irate colonel, and delivers the colonel's radio speech. It appears that a microphone is the only thing capable of intimidating Col. "Spitfire" Barkley and when his unwitting stand-in's radio speech brings a 'phone call of approval from Washington, Sergeant (promoted, you see) "Dodo" is ready to rise again.

William Tracy knows the difference between an earnest, well-intentioned young man and a sententious one, so the spectator grows to like this version of the old-fashioned walking encyclopedia. Even an old campaigner might tremble at the Col. "Spitfire" of James Gleason. Joseph Sawyer falls doggedly and repeatedly on his face as the sergeant. Although the film pokes fun at army discipline, it means no harm. Whether its slapstick will amuse or annoy depends largely on individual preference in these matters.

* * *

'George Takes the Air'

The worried expression on George Formby's countenance plus trick photography give "George Takes the Air" its last and most humorous moments. The film at the Exeter relates the adventures of an ex-air raid warden who gets into the Royal Air Force by mistake. His plight is intensified by the fact that he is unable to distinguish between his right hand and his left—a confusion with which many a spectator and back seat driver will no doubt sympathize.

Mr. Formby sings to his own ukelele accompaniment when things begin to get dull. This they do rather frequently. Polly Ward, Garry Marsh, Julien Mitchell, and Jack Hobbs are the supporting principals.

Return Visit Of Cossacks From the Don

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Mechanized and mobile, the Don Cossack Chorus, commanded by Serge Jaroff, pushes about over the show routes of the country with ease and arrives at whatever locality appointed, fresh for action. It hit Boston yesterday and made a tearing success of its dash—a true bit of business in the cavalry style. The group looks the same as last time, barring such change as the lapse of a year produces. The singing is as good as ever in the way of style and execution, though the tone may have whitened out a little, and the vivacity may be somewhat more self-conscious and a little less naïve and natural than formerly. Entertainment schemes from their very success become professionalized after a while and get into a tradition. They are like what they used to be with a vengeance. They become super-perfect and almost beyond criticism.

The Don Cossacks hold over from the era of after the first World War. They are certainly expressive of it, and no doubt they are doing an admirable service in America during the transition from that period of reconstruction to the next one coming. For if people of the last two decades wanted to be taught about the workings of the Russian temperament, they must doubly desire to be so instructed now, in these instant '40's.

Russian music will doubtless remain Russian to the end; and certain of it, like the Russian church motets, anthems, or whatever they should be called, takes its best interpretation in the voices of Russians singing in the original language. For presentation of music of that type Mr. Jaroff's chorus is hardly likely to be surpassed; and the first part of their program in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon—Gretchaninoff's setting of the Creed, Tchaikovsky's "Blessed Art Thou," Tchesnokoff's Liturgical Prayer for baritone and accompanying choir, and Rachmanioff's "We Sing to Thee"—amply justified their continuance as a concert body and set them off as an individual and a needed institution.

Plenty could be said in praise of the rest of the program—largely adapted songs of the folk—though as male chorus exploits they have rather had their day of novelty and surprise. And still, the Don Cossacks keep up with what is going on. They sang pieces which were scheduled as new, all in a comic vein, showing that they have a sentiment and a fondness for the Russia that has come into existence since, years back, they left home.

Barrett Gallagher

Barton Mumaw

In "Fetish," a Primitive American Motif. The dancer will give a recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening.

Notes on Mumaw Program

Members of the audience who saw the farewell performance of Ted Shawn's Men Dancers in Symphony Hall in the spring of 1940 will remember Barton Mumaw's solo, "Bourrée," which he composed and danced to music from a Bach violin sonata. Its joyous spirit and technical brilliance brought down the house.

Ted Shawn's famous ensemble gave their first and their final performances in Boston. In the first performance at Jordan Hall, when the idea of an all-male group of dancers was new and somewhat tentatively received, Mumaw's little solo, "The French Sailor," to music by Darius Milhaud, captivated the most skeptical with its gayety and skill.

Likewise, "The Banner Bearer," from Shawn's full-length work, "O Libertad" (presented during the seven years' existence of the Men's Group), opening a section of sports dances in which each member composed his own solo, was found delightful for its athletic qualities of rhythm, balance, speed, agility, strength, and grace.

These well-remembered numbers will be included in the solo program to be given by Barton Mumaw in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening (Oct. 22), together with "The Mongolian Archer," "Dyak Spear Dance," "Pleasantly Satiric Comment," "Pierrot in the Dead City," and, in awareness of the times, "Hellas Triumphant," "Funerailles (War and the Artist)," and the closing "Victory Waltz."

"Hellas Triumphant" is said to symbolize in terms of ancient Greece the ultimate triumph of the Hellenic spirit.

"A native boy, hearing the news of the first Albanian victories," the description reads, "leaves a village festival to join the battle for Hellas supremacy. He begins to express his joy by dancing the folk dance of his people, then breaks into the Cretan war dance, and finally marches off to fight, the sound of the Greek National Anthem and the Hymn for Freedom ringing in his ears."

Concert Calendar

Wednesday, Oct. 22

Recital by Lotte Lehmann, soprano. Symphony Hall at 8:30.

Friday, Oct. 24

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Oct. 25

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Recital by Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Seventh annual series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Doda Conrad, baritone. 4:30.

Concert by the Belgian Piano-String Quartet. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

Hampden and Guild

The Theater Guild announces that Walter Hampden has signed a contract to play Sir Anthony Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals," which begins a preliminary tour at the National Theater, in Washington, on Nov. 17. Mary Boland (Mrs. Malaprop), Haila Stoddard (Lydia Languish), and Helen Ford (Lucy) are other principals. Eva LeGallienne will direct.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—
song recital by Norma Farber, Victor Polatschek, solo clarinet and George Reeves, pianist. 8:30.

Theaters

Boston Opera House
"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"George Takes the Air," starring George Formby. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"A YanK in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 3:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1, 4, 8:10. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:05, 5:55, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:25, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:10.

Paramount—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids," 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Burma Convoy," with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:50, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France," "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York." "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Tour of Radio City," "Florida Yacht Races," Newton, Mass.—"Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 11:45 a. m., 3:35, 6:20, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

Telepix—
"Arthur Murray Dancers in Pete Smith's Cuban Rhythm," "U. S. Cavalry Maneuvers," "Fitzpatrick Travelstalks," "Popular Science," "Snow Dogs," comedy, cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Blonde From Singapore," Leif Erikson and Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. "The Man They Couldn't Hang," Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Trial of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Dark Victory," Bette Davis. 9, 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Moon Over Miami," Don Amech and Betty Grable. "Angels with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50 and 6.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:15, 6:20, 9:56. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 4:55, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2 and 8.
University: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 1. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 8:15. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestbn: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hongkong." 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3, 7, 9:46. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:40, 8:36.
Park: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Betty Hughes. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Adventure in Washington." 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:36, 9:11. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "The Roundup," Richard Dix. "Gang's All Here," Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "World Premier," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kiss the Boys Godbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 2:30 and 8:15. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 3:55, 9:40.
LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart," Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 1:40, 5:35, 9:17. "Blondie in Society," 3:56, 8.
Mystic: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 8:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt and M. Reynolds. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Southern and George Murphy. 3:10, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston, and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 5. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:17, 9:32.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Bride Wore Crutches."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3, 9. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. 1:50, 7:50.
NATICK—Colonial: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:45, 9:30. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Southern and George Murphy. 2, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:30 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser.
QUINCY—Quincy: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor and Betty Bruant. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova.
Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." Leon Errol. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol 2 and 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Hats Off," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Continuous, 7:30 to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "The Get Away," Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.
Central: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Road Show." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 7:30.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:09, 7:54. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:50, 9:18.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Get Away." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 1:45 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "The Get Away." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: D'Oily Carte Chorus in "The Mikado," "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:15, and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "This Way Please," 1:30 and 7:45.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 3:40, 8:30. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance—Pictures by Frank Anthony Goodline. Through Nov. 3.

Charles S. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Ship paintings and prints. Through October.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Polly Nordell. Through October.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society of Boston, 258 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oil paintings by Antonio Guardabasso. Through Oct. 24.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of works of art by the partially blind. Through Nov. 1. Group of Rubens and Van Dyck oil sketches and drawings. Through October. Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Islamic Art of the 14th-17th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-ray shadowgraphs. Modern Japanese woodblock prints. Through October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street (Boston Art Club), Exhibition of works by members of the Boston Art Club, past and present. Through Nov. 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of portrait of Right. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through Oct. 25.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Eugene Berman. Through Nov. 10.

The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Forrest Orr. Through October.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Latest paintings by Pieter van Veen and Pierrie van Veen. Through Nov. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Water colors by Winslow Homer from the John S. James and Boston Museum collections. (Water color galleries.) Recently opened Provisional Acquisitions Gallery exhibiting Paintings by Contemporary American Artists.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Paintings by Allan Davidson; woodcuts by J. J. Lankes; photographs by Trude Fleischmann. Through Oct. 20.

Lowell: Touring exhibition of works by members of the American Artists Professional League. Through Nov. 10.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Oil paintings by Frederick Thompson. Through October.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Arts. Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Arts.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Architectural exhibit of Springfield and the housing problem. Through October.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Work of Paul Klee lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through Nov. 2.

Winchester Public Library: Oil paintings by John Carlson and Emile A Gruppe. Through Oct. 29.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College, Exhibition of Recent Accessions and Paintings by Lewis Tavelli. Through Oct. 30.

Worcester: Worcester Exhibition of American Indian Art. From Oct. 23-Nov. 23.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Exhibitions: Photographs and films by Frances Flaherty, water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Mrs. Conrad Lanza, oils by Everett Warner and 50 prints from Uruguay.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design — Miniature Room (European series) by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providence: Providence Art Club. Exhibition of Drawings by Helen Mason Grose. Through Oct. 26.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
BETTE DAVIS in The LITTLE FOXES
with HERBERT MARSHALL
Co-Feature
Unexpected Uncle
ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

STATE Formerly ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Jeanette MacDONALD ★ Brian AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN The R. A. F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Irene Dunne ★ Robert Montgomery
"UNFINISHED BUSINESS"
Plus "The Smiling Ghost"

BOSTON (STAGE)

A. H. HANDLEY presents
First Boston Solo Performance
Barton Mumaw
American Dancer
Jordan Hall
Wednesday evening, October 22, at 8:15
Popular prices—50 cents to $2 plus tax

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway at 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Cir. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST WEEK Tonight 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER ★ MARY JANE WALSH ★ EDITH MEISER ★ VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Reg. MON., OCT. 27. MATS. THURS. SAT.
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evgs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Seats now.

WILBUR • Tonight 8:30; Mat. Wed.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Leonora Corbett Mildred Natwick
WEBB • WOOD • CORBET • NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by
NOEL COWARD
Evgs. 85c-$2.75. Mats. Wed.-Sat., 85c-$2.20

MAJESTIC • OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30
The Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. present
Mat. Wed. at 2:30
The MIKADO
Evgs.: $2.20-1.65-1.10-85c-55c; Wed. Mat. $1.10-85c, $1.10; Sat. Mat. 85c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax inc.

OPERA HOUSE • TONIGHT, 8:30
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
ZIEGFELD'S GAY MUSICAL
Mat. Wed. at 2:30
RIO RITA
85c, $1.10; Sat. Mat. 85c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax inc.
Evgs. 85c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; Wed. Mat. 85c

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE Announces
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
WED. EVE., OCTOBER 22
LOTTE LEHMANN
Tickets $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
Sun. Aft., Feb. 1, Vladimir Horowitz

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Walter Huston, Edward Arnold
"All That Money Can Buy"
From Benét's "The Devil and Daniel Webster"
An RKO Radio Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

TYRONE POWER BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Grid Season in New England Gets Annual Pick-Up—Harvard Host to Middies Next

Four Rugged Games Facing Local Elevens on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The four local Boston elevens remaining at home are facing four rugged tests this week end, a situation strictly in keeping with the season's increased tempo which finds the Little Three, State of Maine, and State of Vermont series also facing their kick-offs.

First of all Harvard has a date with the powerful Navy team which has rolled up 129 points to two for the opposition and which on Saturday added Cornell to its list of four victims; second, Boston College has an engagement with Georgetown, a team which came to Boston last year only to be beaten 19-18 to end its string of 23 games without defeat; third, Tufts, which bowed 28-6 to Brown on the week end, will meet once-beaten Williams in what should be the New England small-college classic of the day; and fourth, Northeastern, which bounced back Saturday with a 13-0 win over Bates, meets always-bothersome Upsala.

N. Y. University at Worcester

If you can't buy a ticket for any of these games, you might drive up to Worcester where Holy Cross, stunned 21-0 by Mississippi Saturday, tries to hit the comeback trail against New York University. Using Syracuse as a yardstick, the Crusaders should be the favorites, for they bowed to the Orangemen 6-0 in the last few minutes of play two weeks ago, while Saturday N. Y. U. found out the "why" of the "Y" formation to the tune of 31-0.

Boston University, which lost its first game of the season 6-0 to Bucknell two days ago, hits the road again, this time for a night game Friday with Western Maryland. A year ago at Nickerson Field the Terriers had a field day, winning 37-0, but Coach Pat Hanley is not at all optimistic at duplicating that score at Westminster, Md., for he will be unable to use his colored stars, end Howie Mitchell and halfback Charlie Thomas. Western Maryland, it seems, is about the distance of a field goal south of the Mason-Dixon line. In addition the Hanleymen will be without their ace quarterback, Chick Morris, who is out for three weeks with a shoulder injury.

No Easy Job

As for the other big N. E. colleges, none of them is facing any too easy a job on the week end. Dartmouth goes to New Haven to meet a Yale team that was surprised by Army 20-7 Saturday; and Brown travels to Easton, Pa., to face Lafayette, which won its first game this season in four from Muhlenberg 40-0 Saturday after being undefeated and untied in nine games last season.

Amherst and Wesleyan are waiting for the gun in the annual Little Three round robin this Saturday, and in this initial clash Lloyd Jordan's Lord Jeffs must be favored over Wes Fesler's Cardinals. Amherst has lost only to Dartmouth while defeating Bates, Bowdoin, and Rochester; while Wesleyan started off with two losses to Brown and Bowdoin before coming into their own against Connecticut and Haverford. However, in this as in all traditional rivalries, one intangible factor must always be considered, and that is spirit. That factor can overcome almost any opposing strength.

Maine Series

In the State of Maine, Colby is glaring at Bowdoin and Maine is getting ready for Bates. For three years in a row now Colby and Bowdoin have tied for the championship of the Pine Tree State, and the way this year's battle is shaping up, such an outcome is possible again. These two teams are the class of the State, but if one favorite has to be named, we will string along with Bowdoin.

In Vermont, Norwich faces Middlebury in the start of that State's series, with Vermont meeting neighboring New Hampshire. Norwich lost to Coast Guard 19-13 Saturday, as the men from the New London Academy continued along their undefeated and untied path. This Saturday they play undefeated Trinity in another small-college classic at Hartford.

Rounding out the schedule for New England colleges this week are meetings between American International and Panzer, Connecticut and Springfield, Massachusetts State and Worcester Tech, Providence and Rhode Island State (a night game at Providence this Wednesday), and Arnold and Bergen.

Green Light On For Middies In Snavely Opinion

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct 20 (AP)—Carl Snavely shepherded his Cornell boys back to peaceful Lake Cayuga yesterday and would have been happier if he hadn't seen the Navy.

At least he'd have been happier if he hadn't seen the sailors when "Barnacle" Bill Busik set off those Navy explosions that turned the Big Red to a blushing pink and hung a horsecollar around Cornell's neck.

That 10-to-0 triumph over previously unbeaten Cornell was the sailor answer to the critics who had asked, "How good is Navy?"

Three Good Teams

The taciturn Snavely shuddered and asked with a wry smile: "What are you going to do when you play three good football teams in one game?"

"But don't get me wrong that Navy hasn't got stars," Snavely added. "This Busik—what a ballplayer, what a back! He's a candidate for anybody's all-star team any day. That fellow does everything well and he's a powerful runner.

"And Bill Chewning is a great tackle. (That was obvious to anybody who saw the Richmond, Va., boy play in Cornell's backfield much of the afternoon and twice "make a first down for Navy" when Cornell had the ball almost on Navy's goal—throwing pass attempters on consecutive plays for 10-yard losses.)

Coming Along

"And little (Howie Clark) is a 150-pound package of dynamite, and (Bob) Zoeller, who was in and out of the ball game, is quite an end to mention a few," Snavely continued.

As for Cornell, Snavely figures they're coming along and he hinted they might reach November greatness.

"They looked as good as you'd expect a green team," he commented. "They played their best against Navy and they almost got there in the first half. But, we haven't got the depth in reserves. That's where Navy is all set to go."

Snavely wouldn't say how far—"I don't make predictions"—but he shook his head in a way that said—"the road for the sailors is wide open and the green light is on."

British Football

LONDON, Oct. 20 (CP)—Lincoln stood alone Saturday night as the season's only undefeated football team when they nosed out Rotherham 3-2, while Bradford met their first loss, blanked by Leeds, 4-0.

Meanwhile Bury and Southampton entered the win columns for the first time, but Clapton, Watford, Swansea Town, and Wolverhampton are still knocking at the door. Scores of games affecting these teams were: Bury 5, Oldham 0; Southampton 4, Bournemouth 3; Clapton 1, Aldershot 1(tie); Milwall 4, Watford 2; West Bromwich 8, Swansea Town 2; Cardiff 2, Wolverhampton 0.

The day's individual scoring ace was Richardson, who collected five goals for West Bromwich.

Home on leave from Iceland, two soldiers got into the day's activities. D. Westcott, Wolverhampton's leading scorer in the last year before the war, tallied twice for Watford J. T. Shreeve played with Charlton in their 0-0 tie with Queen's Park.

Scotland's biggest crowd—about 37,000—saw Glasgow Rangers blank Clyde 6-0 in the Glasgow Cup final. Big scores were common in the Scottish Southern League, where Partick Thistle defeated Third Lanark 7-2, Hearts won from Hamilton 6-2, and Dumbarton defeated Albion Rovers 5-2.

Freshman Football

Results Oct. 18

Andover 19, Harvard Fresh. 6.
Cornell Fresh. 13, Syracuse Fresh. 6.
Yale Fresh. 19 Phillips Exeter 0.
Williston 6, Amherst Fresh 0.
Princeton Fresh. 39, Mercerburg 0.
St. Benedict's 7, Columbia Fresh. 6.

Eastern College Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Records of the leading Eastern football teams:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Navy	4	0	0	129	2
Rutgers	4	0	0	102	6
Tempie	4	0	0	90	29
Duquesne	4	0	0	80	6
Pennsylvania	3	0	0	70	13
Fordham	3	0	0	70	24
Army	3	0	0	66	33
Villanova	3	0	0	58	9
Dartmouth	3	1	0	100	13
Syracuse	3	1	0	76	6
Brown	3	1	0	68	32
Bucknell	3	1	0	43	34
Columbia	2	1	0	37	13
Cornell	2	1	0	13	14
Boston College	2	2	0	124	60
Colgate	2	2	0	93	45
Manhattan	2	2	0	63	65
Georgetown	2	2	0	48	26
New York University	2	2	0	38	87
West Virginia	2	2	0	33	74
Holy Cross	2	2	0	32	40
Yale	1	2	0	41	67
Penn. State	1	2	0	27	34
Princeton	1	2	0	20	51
Harvard	1	2	0	7	26
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	85

Led Huskies to Victory

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern Coach and Captain

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, left, was mighty proud of his captain, Joe Dias, after the Huskies defeated Bates 13-0 last Saturday. Joe was fully the star of the game, accounting for all of his team's points with two touchdowns and a conversion. Northeastern next faces Upsala at Huntington Field, Brookline.

Close Scoring Among Eastern Backfield Men

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Milt Jannone, star halfback of the "Little Michigan" team which Forrest Evashevski has built at Hamilton (N. Y.) College, and Courtney Driscoll of Marshall (W. Va.) College are running a close race for eastern college football scoring honors.

Each has scored 10 touchdowns for 60 points. But the edge, if any, appears to be with Jannone, for he has accounted for his in only tnree games—he scored three times in Saturday's victory over Oberlin—whereas it has taken Driscoll four starts to accumulate his total. He was good for two against Kentucky Wesleyan Saturday.

Only five points back in third place is Jack Thompson, quarterback of the undefeated and untied Coast Guard Academy of New London, Conn. He has a seven-point euge on Driscoll's teammate, Jackie Hunt, who was No. 1 nationally in 1940 with 162 points.

The East's No. 1 man at keeping the foot in football is Poundstone of West Virginia Wesleyan, who has made good on 16 extra-point kicks, four of them against Bethany Saturday. That puts him one up on Navy's placekick specialist, Bob Leonard, who made two conversions against Cornell.

The leading scorers, with positions, number of games played, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

	Pos	G	TD	Pat	FG	TP
Jannone, Hamilton	HB	3	10	0	0	60
Driscoll, Marshall	HB	4	10	0	0	60
Thompson, Coast Gd	QB	5	7	13	0	55
Hunt, Marshall	HB	3	8	0	0	48
Tomasic, Temple	HB	4	7	0	0	42
Glod, W. Vir. Wes.	HB	3	6	0	0	36
O'Grady, Am. Int.	HB	2	6	0	0	36
Detrel, St. Vincent	HB	4	6	0	0	36
Sutch, Temple	FB	4	5	0	0	30
Beidler, Trinity	HB	3	5	0	0	30
Ruthko, Ind.(Pa.)T.	HB	2	5	0	0	30
Colella, Canisius	FB	4	4	5	0	29
McCallister, Norw.	QB	4	4	0	0	24
Harrell, Marshall	HB	4	3	8	0	26
Tibbetts, Coast Gd	HB	4	4	1	0	25
M. Jagiello, Montcl'r	HB	2	4	1	0	25
Burton, Wagner	QB	2	4	1	0	25
Warner, Haverford	HB	3	4	1	0	25

National Football League Records to Chicago Bears

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—The National Football League's record book will be as obsolete as last year's atlas unless some of the pro circuit's better minds contrive a defense to stop the Chicago Bears.

The Bears, averaging just under 44 points a game, continue to show power, deception and speed such as pro football never has seen before. The champions, who already have set new marks for most yards in a single game (613) and most yards by passes in a game (376), need only to maintain their pace to rewrite the book.

Only One Short

They are on the way to season records for most yards, most yards by passes, most first downs, most points and most touchdowns. Yesterday they rolled up 20 first downs in belting the Detroit Lions, 49 to 0, only one short of the league record for one game. This was the Bears' fourth straight victory and left them and the New York Giants as the only unbeaten teams.

New York, held to a 7-7 stalemate for two periods, snapped back with 21 points in the second half to whip Pittsburgh, 28 to 7, for five wins in a row. The Steelers outgained the Giants but could not meet the New Yorkers' diversified attack.

The Lions held the Bears to a single touchdown in the first period, but the champions exploded with three in the second quarter to initiate their third rout in as many weeks. The versatility of the Bear attack is indicated by the fact that 17 players on the squad of 33 have scored one or more points.

Cling to Heels

Persistent Green Bay and Washington clung to the heels of the sectional leaders. Green Bay eked out a 17-to-14 victory over Cleveland on Don Hutson's last-minute field goal for the Packers' fifth win in six games Washington, likewise rallying in the waning minutes, went 56 yards on three passes for the winning touchdown over Philadelphia, 21 to 17. The Redskins have three triumphs in four encounters, winning one contest by three points and two others by four.

It was quite apparent today that the sectional titles would be decided in the next meetings between the Packers and Bears and Washington and New York.

Brooklyn virtually bowed out of the eastern race yesterday by losing to Jimmy Conzelman's Chicago Cardinals, 20 to 6. Bouncing back from a 53-7 shellacking by the Bears, the Cards outplayed the Dodgers for their first league victory. Brooklyn now has lost three straight after winning its first two.

The standings, schedule and results.

Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts.	O.P.
New York	5	0	0	122	27
Washington	3	1	0	58	54
Brooklyn	2	3	0	51	73
Philadelphia	1	4	0	40	92
Pittsburgh	0	5	0	58	116

Western Division

Chicago Bears	4	0	0	175	45
Green Bay	5	1	0	125	66
Cleveland	2	4	0	76	126
Detroit	1	3	1	38	107
Chicago Cardinals	1	3	1	60	97

Yesterday's Results

Washington 21, Philadelphia 17.
New York 28, Pittsburgh 7.
Green Bay 17, Cleveland 14.
Chicago Bears 49, Detroit Lions 0.
Chicago Cardinals 20, Brooklyn 6.

Next Sunday's Schedule

New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago Bears.
Chicago Cardinals at Philadelphia.
Green Bay at Detroit.
Cleveland at Washington.

Tie for Lead In National Scoring Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Touchdown outbursts by a pair of eastern halfbacks brought them a tie for the lead in the national collegiate football scoring race.

Milt Jannone, ace halfback of the "Little Michigan eleven" which Forrest Evashevski has built at Hamilton College, broke loose three times for touchdowns, boosting his point total to 60 for three games.

His total duplicates that of Courtney Driscoll of Marshall, who counted twice last Saturday. He has needed four games, however, to push his aggregate to 60.

Bill Dudley of Virginia, last week's leader, collected only three extra points and slipped to third place with 59 as his mates subdued Virginia Military, 27-7.

The leaders:

Players, College, Pos.	G	Tds	PAT	FG	TP
Eastern Sector					
Milt Jannone, Hamilton, hb	3	10	0	0	60
Courtney Driscoll, Marshall, hb	4	10	0	0	60
Southern Independents					
Bill Dudley, Virginia, hb	5	8	8	1	59
Missouri Valley Conference					
Tony Parto, Creighton, hb	5	8	0	0	48
Southwest Conference					
Jack Crain, Texas, hb	4	5	13	0	43
Midwest Independents					
Art Link, Detroit, qb	4	5	9	0	39
Southern Conference					
John Perry, Wake Forest, hb	5	5	9	0	39
Southeastern Conference					
Lou Thomas, Tulane, hb	4	6	2	0	38
Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt, qb	4	5	5	1	38
Big Nine					
Otto Graham, Northwestern, hb	3	6	0	0	36
Pacific Coast					
Tom Roblin, Oregon, hb	4	5	0	0	30
Big Six					
Bob Steuber, Missouri, hb	4	4	4	0	28
Big Seven					
Laverle Sperry, Utah, fb	3	3	2	0	20

Rugby Exhibition

By the Canadian Press

Kalamazoo 7, Western Ontario 6.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Tom Kuzma, Michigan—Sophomore successor to Tommy Harmon's tailback spot, he threw the passes in 10 and 46-yard scoring plays that beat Northwestern, 14-7.

Bill Busik, Navy—Fed ball to Sammy Boothe on scoring reverse and bucked over second touchdown in 14-0 conquest of Cornell.

Lou Thomas, Tulane—Returned opening kickoff 102 yards for touchdown, scored three more and passed for a fifth in 52-6 walloping of North Carolina.

Noble Doss, Texas—His two payoff runs led 401-yard Longhorn running attack to 48-14 rout of Arkansas.

Tommy Roblin, Oregon—Scored two touchdowns, one on 62-yard punt return, and handled ball on third in 19-7 defeat of California.

Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt—After two years as blocking back, he toted ball 64 yards in 15 trips, twice for touchdowns, and kicked both extra points as Georgia Tech bowed, 14-7.

Franny Lee, Harvard—His punt runback to Dartmouth's 15-yard line set up touchdown he scored from the four-yard mark to topple the previously-unbeaten Indians, 7-0.

Ted Williams, Boston College—Sprinted 30 and 85 yards with intercepted passes and 59 from scrimmage in 26-13 trimming of Manhattan.

Frank Sinkwich, Georgia—Handled ball on nine consecutive plays, going nine yards on last one, in 45-yard drive which beat Columbia, 7-3.

Jack Thompson, Coast Guard Academy—Ran ball 12 times for 153 yards, passed six times for 44 more, scored two touchdowns, one on an 81-yard dash, and kicked an extra point to help keep team unbeaten with 19-13 victory over Norwich.

Field Hockey Players Now Start Play

Field hockey enthusiasts are getting ready now for the National Field Hockey tournament to be held at Wellesley College, Nov. 20-23. Local interests are beginning practice next Sunday afternoon at the Brimmer May School, Memorial Drive and Massachusetts Avenue, where one and all girls are invited to attend whether experienced players or beginners.

Each week club matches are played, followed by the Boston Association hockey practice and from these groups different teams are chosen to play games. Some of these games will be with teams from Providence, Vassar College and Smith College.

Stars Are Coming

The Boston Association is preparing for the national tourney at which time teams and players from different sections of the country will visit the Wellesley field. The chance to view the best in the nation only occurs every six or seven years and should spur the season to new heights.

A poster contest in behalf of the national tourney is being sponsored by the Boston Association. The winner will receive a suitable prize and poster contest entry blanks may be secured from Kathryn Snyder of 20 Parkway Road, Brookline, Mass. The blank must be returned Oct. 25.

Poster Publicity

The poster is to be on field hockey and the colors used should be red, white and blue. They are to be 18 inches by 24 on poster board and the lettering should be—National Hockey Tournament, Wellesley, Mass., Nov. 20-23.

All posters must be received by Nov. 5 and will be the property of the Boston Field Hockey Association, to be used for publicity purposes. The decision of the judges is to be final and entry blanks and posters are to be sent to Miss Snyder.

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Standings, results and schedule in the American Pro Football League:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pct.
Columbus	4	0	1	1.000
New York	3	1	1	.750
Buffalo	1	2	0	.3333
Cincinnati	1	3	0	.250
Milwaukee	0	3	0	.000

Results Oct. 19

Buffalo 16, Cincinnati 0.
Columbus 7, New York 7.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Buffalo at New York.
Cincinnati at Milwaukee.

Navy Bringing Too Much Power for Crimson Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A victory such as Harvard earned over Dartmouth Saturday is deserving of better reward than facing Navy this week. The prospects are not exactly bright. Navy is a known football powerhouse this season with plenty of depth. Its victory over Cornell Saturday was not impressive, but the fact that the Middies wore down the resistance of the Big Red, which has much more in the way of depth than Harvard, is significant.

Another factor to be considered regarding Harvard meeting Navy this week is that the Crimson was decidedly "up" for the Dartmouth game and hardly will be up again so soon. Generally speaking the Crimson will be a better team than against Dartmouth fundamentally with the intervening time to develop, but the incentive to stack up against the tremendous forces of Navy may not be there.

Smart Football

Harvard's weapon against the Middies will be cradled in its own smartness and thoroughly drilled first-string line. Coach Dick Harlow probably will have to rely eventually upon replacemnts of a sort because the toll may be too great to chance his regulars against the hard-hitting sailors for 60 minutes. It will be an interesting battle so long as the Crimson can stay in the game.

It was pretty well agreed before the Dartmouth game that Harvard, to win, would have to play its best game, get more than its share of the breaks, and for the McLaughry team to play below par. Today it is clear that all these things and more happened. Not only did a Harlow-coached team gain its first victory over a Dartmouth eleven, 7-0, but it did so with complete mastery, outplaying the Hanover men most of the day.

Dartmouth was beaten Saturday by the Harvard forward wall. From end to end the Crimson outplayed the Green and large chunks of yardage were made through the hard charging and effective blocking. Defensively the Crimson forwards piled up the Green attack and prevented the speedy New Hampshire backs from ever getting started.

Perfect Time Play

It was almost a perfect piece of machine-like play in which one and all carried out their assignments in a manner delightful to see. The two guards, Peabody and Pfister, were at their best. When the two forward walls took the field it was soon apparent that Dartmouth had none of the lift and charge of the Crimsons and they were steadily beaten until the late stages when the Harvard unity was broken by substitutions.

Even coming out for the second half the Big Green forwards had no better defense to offer. Perhaps the most beaten individual was the Big Green captain, Stub Pearson at right tackle. The quick thrusts of Harvard rolled over, by, and through his position time after time, and while the big fellow fought hard, he was helpless. Pearson normally plays center and this year his conversion to tackle left him lacking experience as to how to vary his play. Apparently Dartmouth did not have much in the way of replacement, for Pearson at least.

Wasted Plays

The Dartmouth backs had little or no chance to show what they could do. Harvard's backfield, on the other hand, looked good, but with the numerous holes opened in the Big Green line, really fast backs would have run roughshod all afternoon. Change of strategy probably cost an earlier touchdown. Harvard had marched some 35 yards through Pearson and then wasted two plays elsewhere winding up progress with an intercepted pass.

After the game there were those who thought had Harvard scored early in the game a better spectacle from the stands would have resulted. They were of the opinion that the Crimson would have opened up more and Dartmouth might have awakened from its lethargy. The victory was a tribute to hard-working seniors who had lost twice before to Dartmouth and earned deserved solace.

* * *

Capt. Franny Lee looked better back in his old position of wingback and Sophomore Wilson played well at tailback . . . Most of the time Don McNicol called his plays well . . . Heiden and Page backed up the line firmly . . . Charley Spreyer, Crimson quarterback last year and now in the Army, sat on the bench . . . MacKinney's kicking kept Dartmouth in its back yard most of the time.

Sports Around the Hub

Jack Wood Trophy Regatta

Dartmouth sailors yesterday added the Jack Wood Trophy to their collection which already includes the McMillan Cup and the Coast Guard Alumni Bowl when they won the ninth sailing of the quadrangular regatta held in Community Sailing Association dinghies under the colors of the Harvard Yacht Club on the Charles River Basin.

The Big Green victory broke Massachusetts Tech's monopoly in this particular competition. Tech, after dropping the initial regatta to Harvard in 1936, won seven straight.

The final score yesterday: Dartmouth 160½ points, Massachusetts Tech 148½, Brown 134 and Harvard 101. Twelve crews sailed in seven races. The summary:

Warner Willcox and Robert Wright, Dartmouth (11-10-10-12-10-12-12) points, 77.
Thomas Crowley and Maurice Evans, Tech (12-5-11-11-9-11-9) points, 68.
Emil Mosbacher and Dennis Taylor, Dartmouth (9-9-6-9-12-7-5½) points, 67½.
Leonard Romagna and William Richardson, Brown (10-12-2-7-7-4-10) points, 52.
Robert Barningham and John Blake, Brown (6-11-12-5-6-6-2) points, 50.
Hans Aschaffenburg and Sydney Greenwald, Tech (2-4-4-6-11-8-5½) points, 40½.
Jerome T. Coe-John Carleton and John Stevens, Tech, (4-8-8-3-8-9-3) points, 40.
Arthur Reese and C. W. Field, Harvard (7-2-9-10-3-3-0) points, 34.
Robert Sherwood and David Haddon, Harvard (8-3-3-4-4-1-11) points, 34.
George Angle-John Burton, Harvard (5-1-1-2-6-10-8) points, 33.
William Perry and Pratt Culviner, Brown (1-7-7-8-6-2-7) points, 32.
Allan L. Priddy and Charles Stub, Dartmouth (3-6-3-1-2-5-4) points, 26.

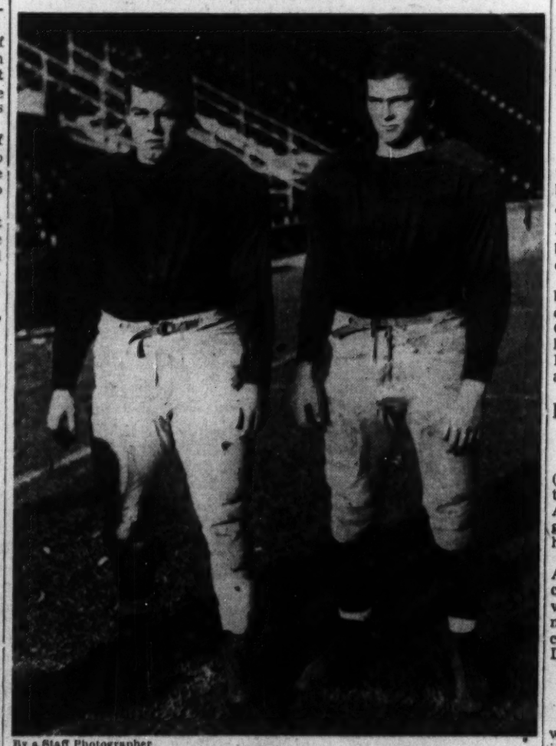
* * *

Manager Art Ross today announced a change in the schedule of pre-season games. The Boston Bruins will meet the Hershey Bears in the first game here Wednesday with games following on Saturday and the following Wednesday. This change means the Bruins open their schedule with only three days of practice, but Ross is not concerned after having put his players through two long sessions yesterday and a scrimmage today.

* * *

Word comes from Annapolis that because the Navy is playing so many games away from the home gridiron this season the uniformed midshipmen will not accompany their team to Boston for the Harvard game next Saturday . . . Ideal fall weather brought out some 75,000 fans to watch Park League football games staged at various parks throughout Greater Boston yesterday.

Two Successful Reasons



By a Staff Photographer

Dick Pfister (left) and Chub Peabody

Harvard's two guards who raised havoc with the Dartmouth line in the Stadium Saturday and were largely instrumental in the Crimson beating the Big Green, 7-0, after eight years in which the locals tied only once.

Bonura Released

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., Oct. 20 (AP)—Zeke Bonura, 33, former first baseman of the Chicago Cubs and other major league teams, was released today from the Army here because he is more than 28 years old.

Inducted June 19, Bonura has been assistant to the athletic officer of the Camp Shelby Reception Center. At the time of induction he was with the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association after being sold by the Cubs.

Pete Miller Elected At Skating Convention

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 20 (AP)—Pete Miller of Chicago yesterday was elected president of the Amateur Skating Union at the organization's annual convention here.

St. Paul was awarded the North American outdoor speed skating championship and La Crosse, Wis., was assigned the national outdoor meet. The North American indoor championships will be decided in Detroit.

Southwest Conference

DALLAS, Oct. 20 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Texas	1	0	0	48	14
Texas A. & M.	1	0	0	14	0
Baylor	1	0	0	20	7
Texas Christian	1	1	0	9	14
Rice	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Methodist	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	3	0	21	77

AAU Athletes Get-Together Tomorrow Night

New England's outstanding amateurs, old and young, will congregate tomorrow night in the Copley-Plaza, when the N. E. A. A. A. U. celebrates its golden jubilee. Men and women from all walks in life, all of whom have competed in various sports at some time, will gather to dine and dance, to renew old friendships, and to retell their athletic highlights.

Fifty years ago the New England A. A. A. U. was founded and three of the original group will be on hand for the big affair. Many Olympic competitors will grace the ballroom, also; starting from away back in 1896 when Ellery H. Clark and James B. Connolly, the well known author, brought honors to Boston by winning the championships when the Olympic games were renewed in 1896 in Athens.

The achievements of that gallant little band from the Boston A. A. is one of the brightest in the history of the International meet, but the veterans will share the evening with the younger and less experienced performers. Some of the novices who have only of late entered upon competitive careers will be in attendance. They are the stars of tomorrow.

Heading the list of impressive speakers is Judge Jeremiah J. Mahoney of New York, former president of the national A. A. U. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston have also been invited to speak. Many national and sectional A. A. U. standouts will attend, also.

Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., winner of the Boston A. A. marathon, who has been voted the outstanding athlete in New England during the past year, and thus becomes this section's nominee for the Sullivan award, is to be honored at the affair. The N. E. A. A. A. U. is to present him with a medal in recognition of his selection.

Mountaineers Keep The Scorers Busy

MOREHEAD, Ky., Oct. 20 (AP)—It was billed as a football game—and, to a certain extent, played as one—but the score, Morehead State Teachers College 104, Rio Grande College of Ohio 0, looked more like a claim of tank destruction on the battlefields of Russia when weary tally keepers jotted down the last touchdown Saturday.

Morehead, Kentucky mountain foothills school, set a new record for its gridiron history in the size of the score and nine Eagle backs contributed touchdowns, Benny Hetman, a freshman from New Rivers, N. J., scoring four. Yardage gained: Moorhead 686, Rio Grande 94.

Eastern Canada Football

By the Canadian Press

Eastern Rugby Football Union

Ottawa 3, Balmy Beach 0.
*Toronto Argos 12, Montreal 1.
*Played at Kingston.

Ontario Rugby Football Union

Hamilton 39, Waterloo 7.

National and Sectional Championship Hopes at Stake at Ann Arbor This Saturday

Michigan and Minnesota Meet in Important Test

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—National, as well as sectional, football championship hopes will be at stake at Ann Arbor this week. There two powerful Western Conference machines, Minnesota's Gophers and Michigan's Wolverines, will collide in the most important test of the season to date.

Michigan's fourth successive victory, a thrilling 14-7 conquest of Northwestern last Saturday, found the Wolverine defense thoroughly tested, especially in the later stages when Northwestern hammered away unceasingly in quest of an equalizing touchdown. Sophomore Tom Kuzia, like his predecessor, All-America Tom Harmon, a product of Gary, Ind., was Michigan's offensive star, tossing passes for both touchdowns.

Michigan's defense was adequate for Northwestern but whether it can halt Minnesota is a question that remains to be answered. The Gophers, beating Pitt in routine fashion, 39-0, scored their third successive victory this season and stretched their winning streak to 11 games in a row, spread over three campaigns.

Costly Victory

Minnesota hasn't been beaten since the next to last game on the Gophers' 1939 schedule when Iowa turned the trick, 13-9 The victory over Pitt was costly enough, however, for Bruce Smith, star halfback, was hurt and had to leave the game to join a Minnesota casualty list that includes Urban Odson, great tackle, and Bob Sweiger, blocking back.

Northwestern's defeat blasted the Wildcats off the undefeated list along with Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth of the Eastern "Ivy League," Rice, Baylor, and Texas Christian of the Southwest Conference; Nebraska of the Big Six; and Colorado State of the Rocky Mountain Big Seven.

These casualties left the roll of major unbeaten teams at 22, three of which have been tied. Here's how they are spread geographically:

East: Army, Navy, Penn, Duquesne, Fordham, Villanova, Temple, and Rutgers.

Middle West: Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, Notre Dame, and Detroit.

South: Duke, Clemson, Vanderbilt, Georgia (tied), and Mississipni State (tied).

Southwest: Texas and Texas Aggies.

Far West: Santa Clara.

Rocky Mountain: Utah (tied).

Most of this week's action will be concerted in the Central States as this brief outline, by sections demonstrates:

Middle West

Minnesota-Michigan clash tops the list but Ohio State, also a factor in the conference race, plays Northwestern in another important test. The Buckeyes tripped Purdue, 16-14, last week but found sound reason for concern in the fact that the Boilermakers came so close to overcoming a 16-0 deficit. Wisconsin and Indiana, both surprise winners last week, meet in another conference game as do Iowa and Purdue. Iowa never was able to get started against Wisconsin and the Badgers earned a decisive 23-0 victory. Indiana, with its running and passing attack finally clicking after three successive defeats, stopped Nebraska, 21-13.

Notre Dame, disappointing in whipping weak Carnegie Tech, 16-0, tackles Illinois. Marquette, after a convincing 33-7 triumph over Kansas, entertains hard-bitten Duquesne. Detroit, which had a close 20-14 call with Oklahoma A. and M., meets Arkansas next.

The Big Six title probably will be decided at Columbia where Missouri, 39-13 conqueror of Iowa State, tackles Nebraska, defending title-holder Kansas plays Iowa State in another conference tilt while Oklahoma, after a 16-0 victory over Kansas State, must face tough Santa Clara, which topped Michigan State, 7-0.

Southwest

Texas, which may well be the team of the year, and Texas A. and M. are the lone unbeaten survivors in this section. Texas, after a 48-14 rout of Arkansas, now has rolled up 156 points in four games against Colorado, Louisiana State, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The Longhorns now meet Rice, shockingly routed, 27-0, by Louisiana State just one week after the Owls had upset powerhouse Tulane. Texas A. and M., 14-0 victor over Texas Christian, meets Baylor, beaten 14-6 by Villanova in a game which saw the Bears lose their great back, Jack Wilson, by injury early in the fray.

South

Georgia and Alabama meet in an important Southeastern Conference duel. Georgia halted Columbia, 7-3, as Frank Sinkwich led the way, while Alabama, apparently in working order now, handed Tennessee a 9-2 beating. In other Conference games, Tulane, which ran up an amazing 52-6 count on North Carolina, tackles Mississippi, 21-0 conqueror of Holy Cross; Louisiana State meets Florida, nipped 13-12 by Maryland in a big upset; and Georgia Tech, whipped 14-7 by Vanderbilt, engages Auburn, stopped 20-7 by Southern Methodist. Vanderbilt, only unbeaten, untied team in the group, plays Princeton, while Kentucky meets West Virginia.

The Southern Conference program is topped by unbeaten Clemson's duel with South Carolina on Thursday. William & Mary plays George Washington on Friday while Saturday's pairings include Wake Forest and North Carolina; Davidson and Furman; Richmond and Virginia Military, and Virginia Tech and Washington & Lee.

East

Such fixtures as Army-Columbia, Yale-Dartmouth, and Harvard-Navy top the week's card. Columbia offers a definite threat to Army, which ran its winning streak to three straight in a 20-7 conquest of Yale. Harvard, which engineered a stunning upset in whipping Dartmouth, 7-0, probably will be troublesome to undefeated Navy, which was hard-pressed to stop Cornell, 14-0.

Of the other undefeated eastern outfits, Fordham, which easily accounted for West Virginia, 27-0, plays Texas Christian; Penn, not overly impressive in a 23-0 triumph over Princeton, tackles Maryland; Villanova faces Manhattan, trounced 26-13 by Boston College; Temple, 14-0 victor over Penn State, meets Bucknell, while Rutgers heads straight into trouble in its match with Syracuse, easy 31-0 winner over New York University.

Pitt, which hasn't scored a point in three games with the Western Conference and has yielded 85, hardly figures to give Duke a workout. Other pairings in the East include Cornell and Colgate; Boston College and Georgetown; Holy Cross and New York University; and Lafayette and Brown.

Far West

A four-game conference program sends California against Southern California, Washington against Stanford, U. C. L. A. against Oregon, and Washington State against Oregon State. Oregon, topping California, 19-7, leads the conference with three victories and one defeat. Washington, Stanford, Southern California, and Oregon State all are tied for second with two victories and one loss. Southern California nipped Washington State, 7-6, and Washington stopped U. C. L. A., 14-7, in other conference games. Stanford won over San Francisco, 42-26.

Rocky Mountain

Utah, tied 6-6 by Brigham Young, plays Denver, 40-0 conqueror of Wyoming, in the chief conference game. Colorado, which snapped Colorado State's winning streak, 26-13, plays Wyoming. Colorado States faces Utah State, beaten 16-0 by Idaho.

Wood Captures Top Prize With Four-Under 284

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 20 (AP)—Craig Wood, U. S. open champion, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won the Wichita open golf tournament and $750 with a 72-hole 284, four under par for the Westlink Club's long rolling course.

One stroke behind in a tie were Edmund Wysowski, young Kewanee, Ill., pro; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Henry Picard of Oklahoma City.

"Dutch" Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., and Leland Gibson, Kansas City, were in third place with 286.

Horton Smith of Chicopee, Mass., finished with 287.

Wysowski, 21-year old pro playing his second year in tournament competition, was the tragedy man of the meet. Heading into the 18th hole and needing only a par 4 to shade Wood by two strokes, Wysowski fired his second shot into the creek bank and wound up with a duffer's 7.

It was his only wild shot of the day, but it cost him more than $300 in cash and the title.

The 18th also cost Picard, the former Hershey, Pa., pro first place. He needed only a four to tie Wood but ended with a 5 when a 3-foot putt lipped the cup.

Johnny Dawson, Hollywood, former Trans-Mississippi champion, topped the amateurs with 286.

'Hot Cakes Comin' Up!"— By Mun'

Harmon and Kimbrough Draw Crowd but Fail to Feature

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Tommy Harmon and John Kimbrough didn't do much more than pat each other encouragingly on their shoulder pads in their professional football debut yesterday, but they may have done something vastly important for the struggling American League.

When 25,385 fans paid their way into Yankee Stadium to see the the two famous All-Americas perform and, incidentally, to watch the Columbus Bulls and the New York Americans struggle to a 7-7 tie, it marked the first time the ambitious second major league had drawn really important money and cut seriously into the patronage of the prosperous National League.

This, of course, was what the new owner of the Americans, William Cox, was counting on when he paid Kimbrough and Harmon $1,500 each to get out there. Yesterday's gathering paid him many times for the investment, and it may have marked that turning point that every new league must have. A National League game between the New York Giants and Pittsburgh at the Polo Grounds drew only 24,604, not all paid.

Magnates Concerned

It may have been only a one-day wonder. Such a crowd may never turn out again to see the Americans, even if Harmon and Kimbrough get themselves into playing condition and put on the kind of football of which they are capable. But for one afternoon, at least, you can say that the National League magnates were concerned.

After the game, in which he scored his team's touchdown on a reverse from Kimbrough, Harmon said he didn't know whether he would be able to try it again next Sunday, when the Americans play Buffalo here. The great Michigan star still is determined to be a radio announcer, and he won't know until the middle of the week whether he can be spared from his duties at the mike.

There is no doubt in Kimbrough's mind. He thoroughly liked it yesterday, including the rate of pay. The big, smiling Texan carried the ball nine times, and simple arithmetic reveals that he banked something over $160 every time he tucked the ball beneath his arm and lit out.

Good on Blocking

Whether he was overpaid must be left to Owner Cox. John gained a net of only 26 yards in those nine tries, and once he was tossed for a 12-yard loss. But he looked good on his blocking even though they won't pay blockers $1,500 per game.

Harmon, who planed into town at 5 a. m. yesterday, got hold of the ball 12 times and gained a net of 34 yards against the tough Columbus defense.

The crowd had gathered to see Kimbrough smash the line and Harmon rip the ends, and what did it see? It saw a young man named Bob Davis, out of Kentucky University, play a sensational game for Columbus, while Harmon and Kimbrough alternated between gasping for breath on the bench and getting tossed on their moleskins on the field.

Davis carried the ball almost singlehanded for 24 yards and the Columbus touchdwon. Later, he repeatedly passed and ran the ball into threatening position. He and a teammate, Nelson Peterson, once of an obscure point named West Virginia Wesleyan, did everything that Kimbrough and Harmon would have liked to do.

Nevertheless, Harmon and Kimbrough rushed in when their club got the ball on their opponents' 24-yard line in the third quarter and they took it on across.

Alternating, they ripped and tore through to the four-yard line. The strapping Kimbrough had one run of nine yards. Then, with the ball on the four, it was snapped to Kimbrough. He started out, long-legged, around his left, but slipped the ball to Harmon. It was done so deftly the crowd was fooled as completely as the Columbus players. Only two inherently-good football players could have done it. Tommy scooted around his right end for the touchdown that tied. They were a couple of winded, out-of-practice guys, but they still were good.

Red Wings Win

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Scoring three times in the first 22 minutes, the Detroit Red Wings won an easy 3-to-1 victory over the Cleveland Barons last night in a hockey exhibition.

Sid Abel and rookie Jimmy Jamieson scored Detroit goals in the first eight minutes of the opening period and Eddie Wares added a third early in the second stanza. Earl Bartholme tallied the lone Baron goal at 16:21 of the second period.

Manager Jack Adams and Coach Ebbie Goodfellow used about a dozen Red Wing forward combinations and were well pleased with the showing of some of the rookies.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Kansas City Americans 6, U. of Illinois 2.
New Haven Eagles 10, Cataract 3.

Hot Stove League Boils Baseball Rumor Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Some of our more prominent baseball figures are going to find themselves with more addresses than a mailman if all the rumors of deals, and misdeals, materialize.

Our rumor department is out to lunch, but here are just a few that haven't been filed yet. They usually are filed under three classifications, to wit, 1, 2 and 3. This avoids confusion, as when you look in file No. 1 and a rumor isn't there you know it must be in either No. 2 or No. 3. If you can't find it at all you know it's still floating around the corner store and you've beat it to the office.

Anyway, here's the wagging-tongues output:

1. Roger Peckinpaugh is through at Cleveland and will be succeeded by Bill Terry.
2. Bill Terry is through with the Giants and will be succeeded by (a) Lefty O'Doul, (b) Gabby Hartnett.
3. The Phils will sell Danny Litwhiler to the Dodgers.
4. Hank Greenberg will go to the Boston Red Sox.
5. Doc Prothro will be succeeded by Hans Lobert as Phillie pilot.
6. Luke Hamlin is through with the Dodgers.
7. The Dodgers are through with Luke Hamlin.
8. The Cardinals will put Johnny Mize on the block.

Most of these are by-products of rubber-band imaginations and were floated to steal a little space from football on column three of the third sports page. Likewise, most of them are reversible and can be used just as freely by inserting a "not." However, that makes them not rumors, and nobody is particularly interested in a rumor that is not a rumor.

Personal Opinion

Taking the rumors in order here are a few personal opinions as to their worth:

Peckinpaugh probably will be managing Cleveland next year, and if he isn't his successor's name won't be Bill Terry.

Terry will be back with the Giants.

The Phils may sell Danny Litwhiler, and to the Dodgers.

Hank Greenberg will be back with Detroit.

Doc Prothro may be succeeded by Hans Lobert. Hans ran the club this year the latter part of the season.

Luke Hamlin is through with the Dodgers, and vice versa. Positively.

The Cardinals may put Johnny Mize on the block. He has power, but doesn't fit in so well with the policy of speed and dash. Johnny Hopp can play first base well enough.

The basis of the rumors usually is roundhouse reasoning whereby the author figures what a team needs or doesn't need and tries to solve the problem to the best of his ability.

For instance, Terry and Peckinpaugh didn't have very good seasons, charitably speaking, and the natural reaction is that the club owners will include them out next year. The Dodgers could use another good hitting outfielder, and Litwhiler is such a man, and Gerry Nugent is known to be quite a salesman.

Two Williamses

A slugger like Greenberg would look fine teamed with two Williamses in the Red Sox outfield, so a rumor puts him there.

Sometimes the fact that a gent happens to be in a certain place at a certain time brews a rumor, such as the presence of O'Doul in New York during the World Series.

Only morons repeat such idle gossip. But say, did you hear the latest? We got it straight from a fellow who's cousin got it from a policeman who was talking to a guy who heard it from a friend. . . .

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 18

East

Harvard 7, Dartmouth 0.
Army 20, Yale 7.
Amherst 7, Rochester 2.
American International 41, Worcester 0.
American U. 21, Johns Hopkins 0.
Bluefield State 10, Hampton 0.
Brown 28, Tufts 6.
Boston College 26, Manhattan 13.
Bucknell 6, Boston University 0.
Colby 18, Middlebury 6.
Cheyney T. 19, Miner T. 13.
Coast Guard 19, Norwich 13.
Cortland T. 34, St. Lawrence 13.
Delaware 28, Dickinson 6.
East Stroudsburg 26, Kutztown 0.
Edinboro T. 0, Clarion T. 0.
Grove City 13, Allegheny 0.
Gettysburg 10, W. Maryland 0.
Green Mt. J. C. 6, Morrisville Aggies 0.
Hofstra 20, Blue Ridge 7.
Hamilton 34, Oberlin 0.
Ithaca J. V. 0, St. Lawrence '45 0.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 13, Slippery Rock 0.
Juniata 15, Susquehanna 14.
Lebanon Valley 27, Albright 13.
Lowell Textile 12, M. I. T. 7.
Lafayette 40, Muhlenberg 0.
Lehigh 0, Ursinus 0.
Mississippi 21, Holy Cross 6.
Maine 14, Connecticut 13.
Millersville 40, Mansfield 0.
Marshall 34, Ky. Wesleyan 7.
Morgan 14, Lincoln 0.
Nichols J. C. 13, M. I. T. '44 0.
N. Y. Aggies 9, Vermont J. C. 8.
New Hampshire 14, Springfield 6.
Navy 14, Cornell 0.
Northeastern 13, Bates 0.
Notre Dame 16, Carnegie Tech 0.
Potomac State 27, California T. 0.
Panzer 12, Upsala 6.
Penn 23, Princeton 0.
Penn 150's 7, Rutgers 180's 6.
Rutgers 26, Ft. Monmouth 0.
Rand. Macon 13, Wash. (Ind.) 0.
Rhode Island 34, Mass. State 6.
Clarkson 20, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Fordham 27, West Virginia 0.
Georgia 7, Columbia 3.
Montclair T. 27, Wagner 13.
St. Francis 41, Brooklyn Col. J. V. 0.
Syracuse 21, N. Y. U. 0.
Alfred 29, Brooklyn 2.
Lock Haven T. 27, Bloomsberg 0.
Fairmont State 20, Shepherd T. 0.
Glenville 27, Concord 7.
Temple 14, Penn State 0.
Trinity 35, Hobart 7.
Ursinus J. V. 6, National Farm 0.
Union 7, Vermont 6.
W. and J. 14, Buffalo 6.
W. Va. Wesleyan 47, Bethany 0.
Wesleyan 32, Haverford 18.
West Liberty 6, Kent State 0.
Williams 13, Bowdoin 0.
Waynesburg 6, Shippensburg 0.
Westminster 7, Geneva 0.
Wyoming Sem. 6, Pennington 0.
Swarthmore-Drexel, canceled.

South

Louisiana State 27, Rice 0.
Johnson C. Smith 12, West Virginia State 12 (tie).
North Carolina A. & T. 13, Virginia Union 0.
Tennessee Tech 14, Murray, Ky., Teachers 6.
Washington & Lee 21, Richmond 0.
Wake Forest 7, North Carolina State 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 34, Guilford 0.
Montgomery Lane 20, Alabama State 0.
Mississippi College 17, Delta Teachers 6.
Allen 7, Livingston 2.
Alabama 9, Tennessee 2.
Alabama A. & M. 34, Miss. Industrial 0.
Duke 27, Colgate 14.
East Kentucky T. 21, King 0.
Florida N. & T. 21, Clinton 0.
Fisk 12, Miles Memorial 9.
Furman 13, The Citadel 13.
Florida A. & M. 13, Kentucky State 0.
Georgetown Coll. 13, Findlay 6.
Lane 20, State Teachers 0.
Langston 13, Bishop 6.
Louisiana Tech 10, Louisiana Normal 0.
Maryland 13, Florida 12.
Mercer 20, Wofford 14.
Morris Brown 21, Morehouse 0.
Morris Harvey 37, Davis Elkins 0.
Palme 9, Fayetteville T. 6.
Southwestern Louisiana 59, Spring Hill 0.
Southwestern (T.) 35, Sewanee 0.
So. Methodist 20, Auburn 7.
Tulane 52, North Carolina 6.
Tuskegee 20, Benedict 2.
Talladega 13, Ft. Valley T. 6.
V. P. I. 16, Davidson 0.
Virginia 27, V. M. I. 7.
Vanderbilt 14, Georgia Tech 7.
W. and M. 26, Hamp.-Sydney 0.
Winston-Salem 46, Swift 0.
Catholic U.-Mississippi State canceled.

Midwest

Mankato Teachers 21, Duluth Teach. 0.
Coe 12, Cornell (Iowa) 6.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 15, Illinois Wes. 12.
Evansville 27, Earlham 7.
Illinois Nor. 27, E. Illinois Teach. 6.
Elmhurst 3, Carthage 0.
Baker 17, College of Emporia 0.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 19, Kirksville T. 14.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 20, Missouri Mines 7.
St. Cloud (Minn.) T. 14, Winona T. 0.
Valley City T. 10, Mayville T. 7.
Jamestown Col. 19, Wahpeton Science 6.
Ferris Inst. 14, Grand Rapids Junior 0.
Alma 46, Adrian 6.
Augustana 38, Yankton 0.
Butler 20, De Pauw 6.
Bowling Green 20, Mich. State Norm. 6.
Baldwin 17, College of Emporia 0.
Case 46, Wooster 0.
Cincinnati 18, Centre 0.
Culver-Stockton 9, Central (Mo.) 6.
Creighton 14, Wash. (St. L.) 13.
Dayton 16, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Denison 6, Muskingum 0.
Eureka 7, Aurora 0.
Franklin 20, Hanover 0.
Gus. Adolphus 34, Aberdeen T. 0.
Hiladse 7, Albion 7.
Heidelberg 13, Kenyon 0.
Illinois 40, Drake 0.
Indiana 21, Nebraska 13.
Indiana State T. 32, Valparaise 0.
James Millikin 48, Knox 7.
Kentucky 21, Xavier (Cinn.) 6.
Kalamazoo 7, Western Ont. 6.
Kent State 6, West Liberty 0.
Luther 19, Monmouth 6.
Lawrence 22, Simpson 7.
Michigan 14, Northwestern 7.
Manchester 12, Central Normal 8.
Missouri 39, Iowa State 13.
Bradley 33, Louisiana College 0.
Stout 26, Augsburg 0.
Marquette 33, Kansas 7.
Grand Rapids 14, Ferris Institute 0.
Tulsa 33, St. Louis 7.
Mission House 19, Northwestern College 9.
Kemper Military 40, Chillicothe 7.
Augustana 13, Illinois College 7.
Northern Illinois Tea. 34, Wheaton 0.
Ellendale Normal 26, Dickson Teachers 6.
South Dakota 26, Morningside 13.
Western Union 33, East South Dakota Normal 0.
Lacrosse Teachers 38, Eau Claire Teachers 0.
St. Olaf 7, Carleton 7 (tie).
Macalester 26, Hamline 0.
North Dakota 33, South Dakota State 13.
Pittsburg, Kan., Tea. 26, Fort Hays State 0.
Ottawa 7, Kansas Wesleyan 6.
Minnesota 38, Pittsburgh 6.
N. D. State 13, Omaha 6.
Northern State 39, Northland 0.
Osterhein 12, Bluffton 6.
Oklahoma 16, Kansas State 6.
Ohio State 16, Purdue 14.
Ohio Wesleyan 21, Wayne 0.
Ohio University 6, Akron 0.
Platteville T. 19, Milwaukee T. 6.
Rose Poly 32, Principia 13.
Stevens Point 6, Oshkosh 2.
St. Norbert 9, Michigan T. 6.
Thiel 34, Hiram 0.
Toledo 20, John Carroll 0.
Wichita 7, Washburn 7.
Wabash 6, Lake Forest 0.
Western Reserve 19, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
W. Michigan 38, Iowa Teachers 7.
Wisconsin 23, Iowa 0.
Wilberforce 27, Philander Smith 6.

Southwest

St. Mary's (Texas) 0, Sam Houston State 0 (tie).
Texas Tech 25, Centenary 0.
East Texas State 6, Texas Wesleyan 0.
Abilene Christian 14, Southwestern (Texas) 0.
Trinity 13, Daniel Baker 0.
West Texas State 66, Western State 7.
Panhandle (Okla.) Aggies 26, Las Vegas (N. M.) Normal 16.
Detroit 20, Okla. A. & M. 14.
Texas A. & M. 14, Texas Christian 0.
Texas 48, Arkansas 14.
Texas College 36, Arkansas State 7.

Far West

Oregon 19, California 7.
Washington 14, U. C. L. A. 7.
Santa Clara 7, Michigan State 0.
South'n California 7, Washington State 6.
Stanford 42, San Francisco 26.
Fresno State 6, Nevada 3.
Montana Mines 13, Whitworth 0.
Regis 68, Adams State 0.
New Mexico Institute 14, Eastern New Mexico College 13.
Tempe, Ariz., T. 19, N. Mexico Aggies 14.
N. Mexico State T. 7, Fort Lewis Aggies 6.
Arizona 21, New Mexico 6.
Pacific 7, Linfield 6.
Pacific Luthern 47, College of Puget Sound 0.
Colorado College 20, Colorado Mines 19.
Denver 40, Wyoming 0.
Idaho 16, Utah State 0.
Utah 6, Brigham Young 6.

Results Oct. 19

Mount St. Mary's 7, LaSalle 6.
St. Mary's 31, Portland 0.
St. Francis 26, Scranton 0.
St. Ambrose 21, Rockhurst 6.
Lawrence Tech 47, St. Mary's (Mich.) 6.
Niagara 13, St. Bonaventure 0.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	OP
Oregon	3	1	0	73	39
Oregon State	2	1	0	26	19
Stanford	2	1	0	55	55
Washington	2	1	0	41	29
So. California	2	1	0	26	53
U. C. L. A.	2	2	0	28	60
Washington State	1	3	0	38	42
California	0	2	0	13	32
Montana*	0	1	0	7	14
Idaho*	0	1	0	7	21

*—Do not play round robin schedule.

Big Nine Football

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Standings of the Big Nine (Western Conference) football race:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Michigan	2	0	0	36	7
Minnesota	1	0	0	34	0
Ohio State	1	0	0	16	14
Northwestern	1	1	0	48	28
Wisconsin	1	1	0	37	41
Purdue	0	1	0	14	16
Illinois	0	1	0	6	34
Iowa	0	2	0	0	39
Indiana	0	1	0	0	0

American Soccer League

By the Associated Press

New York Americans 2, Brookhattans 1.
Brooklyn Hispano 2, St. Mary's Celtics 2 (tie).
Scots-Americans 4, Irish-Americans 4 (tie).
Philadelphia Germans 2, Philadelphia Nationals 1.
Baltimore Soccer Club 3, Baltimore Americans 3 (tie).

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Northeastern 18, Bates 47.
Wisconsin 22, Iowa 38.
Michigan State 31, Pittsburgh 34.
Mass. Technology 34, Mass. State 31.
Vermont 19, Bowdoin 36.

Stanford and Oregon Emerge On Top of Coast Standings

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Universities of Stanford and Oregon emerged last week end at the top of the Pacific Coast Football Conference heap—and Oregon (in the opinion of this correspondent) is the only one with a good chance to remain there.

It is all too likely that the Palo Alto Indians, meeting the Washington Huskies at Seattle this week end, might suffer a repetition of their meeting with Oregon State Oct. 11 when they were trounced 10-0. Oregon will have an easy time over the University of California at Los Angeles in a game here at the Coliseum.

In other games this week end, the University of Southern California, just about getting into its stride, should be able to romp over California at Berkeley, but the contest between Oregon State and Washington State probably will be a close one with O. S. C. having a slight edge.

In losing 7-6 to U. S. C. last week end here, the Washington State Cougars played good football. Twice the Cougars held the Trojans within the two-yard line. On one of these, after Ralph Heywood had carried the ball from his own 43 to the Cougar 14 and Paul Taylor had advanced it to the two-yard line, Bryce Hodges bucked through the line on his fourth down to a point which appeared, to many in the press box, to be over for a touchdown. The officials, however, ruled that it had stopped on the six-inch line and gave the ball to Washington State. A few minutes later, however, after a series of successful passes and several running advances, Taylor, gathering together express-train momentum, flew through the Cougar line for the score.

Washington State made its score when the first quarter was 12 minutes old after Trojan Center Max Green had made several bad passs to Bobbie Robertson, quarterback, one of which gave Washington State the ball on the Trojan 12-yard line. The six points were made by a pass from Billy Sewell to Felix Fletcher.

Statistics show that Trojans made 229 yards running to the Cougars' 53; 50 yards with passes to 103; and 15 first downs to 8. The U. S. C. team tried 14 passes, five of which were completed and one intercepted; W. S. C. tried 24, with nine good and four intercepted.

In other words, it shows pretty conclusively that the Trojan running defense was well-nigh flawless, but that its pass defense still needs polishing. On the other hand, the Trojan passers and receivers definitely were more accurate than their opponents.

Billy Sewell did not shine so brightly here as we expected he would do. Bob Kennedy was the standout player from the North.

* * *

In a non-Conference game the University of San Francisco was able to penetrate the Stanford defense for 26 points, but in turn yielded 42 to the shifty Redskins. In a draggy three-hour game Stanford made 92 substitutions; also a total of 526 yards.

Tom Roblin, galloping Oregon halfback, splashed through a muddy turf against the hapless California Bears to the tune of 19-7, while on another northern "swimming pool" Washington handed the U. C. L. A. Bruins a 14-7 drubbing. The Huskies appear to be on the comeback trail after two earlier defeats.

* * *

Before leaving the subject of football, we'd like to mention a local high school team which is attracting no little attention in its circuit.

It is Fairfax High School in Hollywood which boasts Jay Perrin, a 16-year-old tackle, who weighs 273 pounds and stands 6 feet 4 inches tall. Needless to say, no quarterback ever went through THAT tackle. Another little fellow there is Joe Barry, 17, 300 pounds, and also 6 feet 4. When he went out for football two years ago, he was a little too slow on his feet, so he was given other tasks necessary around a grid team. He now is senior manager. Perrin, playing his second year of football, expects to go to Santa Monica Junior College and U. C. L. A. after he is graduated from Fairfax.

He is a native of Los Angeles.
A. S., 3d.

Borican Captures Pentathlon Crown

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—Johnny Borican of the Asbury Park A. C. won the National A. A. U. pentathlon championship yesterday at Warinanco Park. With his victory last July in the decathlon event, he became the first athlete ever to win these two crowns in the same year.

The middle-distance star, who captured the pentathlon in 1938 and 1939, rolled up 3,244 points yesterday, which compared favorably with the American record of 3,304 he set in 1938.

The negro runner took third in the broad jump, tied for fifth in the javelin, tied for second in the 200-meter sprint, was third in the discus throw and second in the 1,500-meter run, his specialty.

Eddie Styrna, of the University of New Hampshire, won the discus with a throw of 115ft. 11-8in.

Gus Lampros, Stamford, Conn., scored 2,480 points.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Mass. State 6, Coast Guard 1.
Haverford 4, Stevens Tech 1.
Massachusetts Technology 1, Trinity 0.
Haverford 4, Stevens Tech 1.

COMING— in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the October 25 Issue

AN EXPERT LOOKS AT SOUTH AMERICA By Vera Michales Dean
The second of three articles by the Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association discusses the pressing problems of markets now facing Latin-American countries.

POLAND MARCHES ON By Robert Powell
General Wladyslaw Sikorski answers five important questions in regard to the present and future of Poland, touches on Polish-Soviet relations and the Constitution of the new Poland.

ICELAND REBORN By Richard T. Flood
How this small island nation, severing its union with Nazi-ridden Denmark, has become an increasingly vital means of communication between Britain and North America.

HOW CONQUERED EUROPE FIGHTS By Martha Sharp
"The Yankees of Europe," this writer calls the courageous and passionately democratic Czechs who, in spite of the hardships they undergo under the Nazi occupation, have faith in their Masaryk motto, "Truth Conquers."

LIBERATOR OF LEARNING By John Lewis Paton
British universities are celebrating this fall the 300th anniversary of the visit to London in 1641 of John Amos Comenius, the Moravian Bishop who wrote the first pictorial textbook, and a late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, relates the effect of his work on modern educational methods.

WINDJAMMERS, HAIL OR FAREWELL? By Harlan Trott
Sags of the Sea, with a few sailing ships coming once more into their full beauty and usefulness.

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The Home Forum

Conquistador For a Day

ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA: I have just had the pleasure of being a lord for a day. At least, I found myself playing at that.

I hadn't planned or expected it; the game just presented itself. As, I suppose, was natural down here below the Rio Grande, where life is more or less of a lark. And especially in Antigua, the city of legends in the valley of ruins.

The very word Antigua (antique) seems dramatic. It shows something must have happened here. You feel sure the city wasn't always old. It couldn't have been christened as Antigua! And, indeed, it wasn't. It was named: La Muy Noble y Muy Leal Ciudad de Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala! *Muy* means very, *Ciudad* means city, and *Caballeros* means cavaliers. So this was "the very noble and very loyal city of St. James of the Cavaliers of Guatemala." At that time, Guatemala embraced the whole of Central America. This was its capital and the finest city in it!

* * *

About the very beautiful plaza of the very noble city of the cavaliers of Guatemala, were a very grand cathedral and a very palatial palace of the Captains General, as well as another "Palace of the very noble City Fathers." In addition, there was an extraordinary number of very magnificent churches, convents and monasteries, surrounded by very manorial manors. Often the very noble cavaliers of the very loyal city emerged from the very palatial palaces and very manorial manors and gathered on the Plaza de Armas, where they had "tournaments, pageants, fiestas, and bull fights." Life was a very amusing amusement, interrupted only by occasional hard moments when the *muy noble caballeros* had to take time off to direct the world of the *muy servile esclavos* that had been assigned to them.

But the city was built near "Volcano de Agua"; and, about the time the restless young men of Boston were throwing tea into the harbor, an earthquake destroyed Guatemala's capital. The people moved away over the mountains and founded a new capital, the present Guatemala City. Antigua was left to the poor, who had no palaces to fall on them, and the ruins have remained as a beautiful piece of romantic old lace in a lavender-scented scrapbook. At least, it is supposed to be that; and, as the sentimental tourist rides over the hills to this elysium of chivalry, he expects to be met by a lion-hearted Richard or Robin Hood, or at least by a court jester.

* * *

And indeed I was met, even though I arrived in an old auto bus, and on the seat over the rear wheel. I had hardly crawled out before two eager boys accosted me with: "Can we show you around, Mister? We know English very well?" One of the boys looked like a Japanese, the other like an Indian; one wore shoes, the other was barefooted. Both were neat, polite, ardent, and I hope not unreliable. Characteristically, both had widowed mothers, whom they had to support by working as tourist guides!

Since I was equipped with a map and little Antigua is so plain that even a wayfaring jayhawker could not possibly get lost in it, one guide would have been a vain luxury; two, a provocative waste. So I didn't engage the boys. They just came along with me. And they proved *muy noble y muy leal*. Also, gracious, charming, entertaining, and bright. I was glad to have them around and appointed them my staff. I had transformed myself into a caballero with two retainers.

* * *

They were the best of all interpreters, for they didn't hesitate to translate even simple questions and simple answers. Also, they had no sieve for sifting conversations. We went all over town together, visiting the museum, the magnificent ruins, schools, stores, the market, and the municipal pool for washing clothes.

An Indian broom-seller told us he could make five dozen brooms a day. They were simple affairs, with crooked sticks as handles, but still I couldn't believe in such mass production. The Indian stuck to his story. He was selling them for a nickel apiece.

At the market, we saw an Indian porter who had brought three pigs in a crate on his back over a distance of forty miles. The round trip, including the time at market, would take five days. Under the most favorable circumstances, the profits would not exceed a dollar.

We stopped to talk with a young Indian who was sitting with his wife and baby on the floor of the pottery section of the market. He had been walking two days over mountains, with a crate of pottery on his back. He had it all spread out for the customer. After pricing the various pieces, I estimated that the whole load would not bring in more than three dollars if every piece were sold. Five days were required for transportation and selling, not to mention the time spent in producing the articles. And three dollars for it all! Wife and baby came along on the eighty-mile jaunt—just for the lark. They all seemed to be having a good time as they ate a peppery stew they had brought in one of their bowls. The market was in the ruins of an old cathedral.

* * *

Leaving the pigs, chickens, cheese, purple shawls and gladiolas, my retainers and I went across the street to a little restaurant in an open lot, where we found two or three oilcloth-covered tables under a shade tree. An advertisement said: "Dinner for a dime." Noon hadn't arrived, but my captains and I decided we needed a little refreshment. We washed our hands from a gasoline can attached to a tree, and ordered three luncheons, which my staff pronounced excellent. To the taste of this *muy noble caballero*, they were too peppery.

After that respite, the Japanese colonel, Indian chief, and I resumed the tour.

Among other places, we visited an attractive posada (boarding-house), located in an ancient monastery. The large rooms all opened onto a pleasant patio, filled with flowers and plants. The proprietress, a pretty, brown-faced young woman from Honduras, showed me about. After touring all the rooms, we came to a last door. "Here is where we live," she said.

"And how many *ninõs* (little boys)?" I asked.

"Four *niñas* (little girls) and a *niño*."

The three that I saw were vivacious and pretty. The rate at the boarding-house was a dollar a day.

* * *

We continued our sight-seeing, and by three o'clock finished the *muy leal ciudad*. Wearily we sat down to rest and eat pink ice-cream on a bench in the Plaza de Armas, where those other *caballeros* did their jousting. The crucial moment had arrived, and I was wondering if my army would be dissatisfied with their "pay-off," as Cortes's sometimes was.

With trepidation, I gave Colonel Nippon and Big Chief Quetzal each forty cents for their devoted and highly appreciated services. They enthusiastically said: "Gracias," and kept on sitting. They didn't want to demobilize.

"Now what?" they asked.

"Well, I'm hungry," I said. "Where's a real restaurant?"

"There's a hotel up the street where all the tourists go," they answered.

But I didn't want a place where tourists gathered.

"Then how about the posada?" they suggested.

"Maybe the lady hasn't anything ready," I said.

"I'll run and see," the lad with the Japanese face volunteered.

"Ask two things, please," I called as they sped away. "When will it be ready, and how much will it cost?"

The fleet messengers were soon back with the news: "Immediately. Fifty cents."

So they conducted me to the boarding-house that was once a monastery, turned me over to Señora Honduras's care, and told me good-by.

* * *

I had the dining-room all to myself. Past the flowers on my table, I looked through the open door at the flowers in the patio. Two dark-skinned, barefoot waitresses served me. The little one would come in with a quick pitty-pat, pitty-pat trot, the larger with a more stately plop-plop-plop. They vied with each other in covering the table with good things. One of the most delectable was the half avocado with a marvelous piquant hash taking the place of the pit, that had been removed. After the fruit at the end of the meal, I was served some of Nature's sherbet and ice-cream. The sherbet was a variety of pink cactus fruit. The beautifully colored rind was peeled back in strips and looked like pink rose petals opened wide. In the chalice was a sweet, strawberry-colored, black-dotted ball with a consistency of sherbet. Then came a sort of brown oval fruit with a rather hard rind. It was halved; a large black stone, shining like ebony, was removed; and from the natural shell I ate fruit with the consistency and color of rich blackberry ice-cream.

I wondered if the masters of Antigua in its grandest days ever had such a feast, and I wondered if they ever said good-by to such charming ladies as the little fluffy-haired niñas from whom I took leave.

R. H. MARKHAM

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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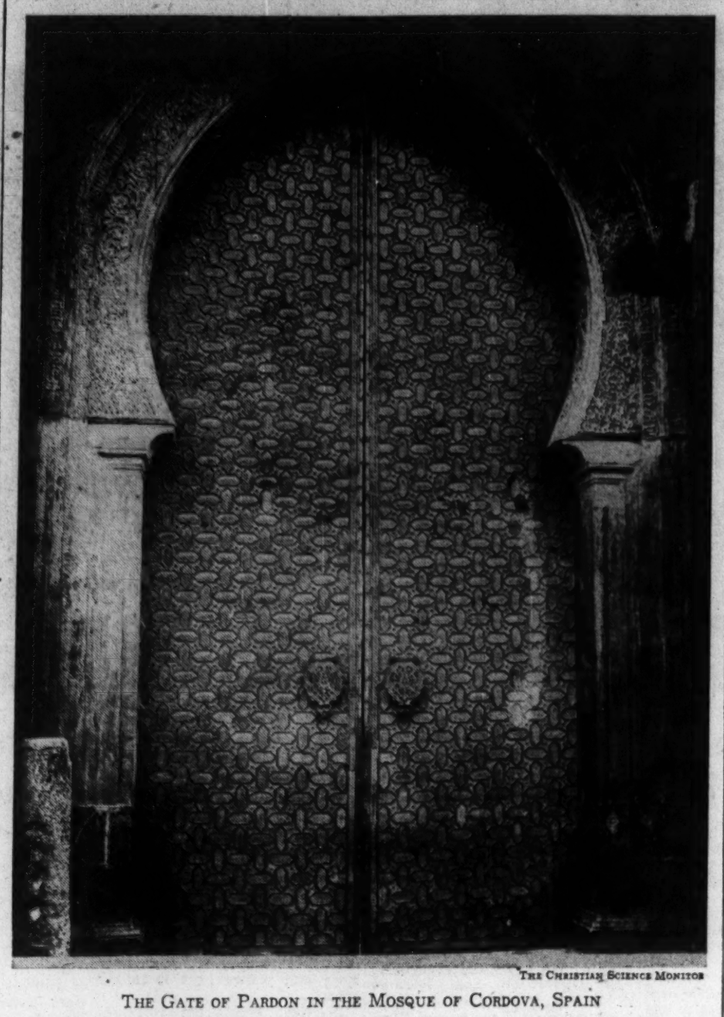

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE GATE OF PARDON IN THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA, SPAIN

THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA was constructed in 786, A. D., by the Caliph, Abd-el-Rahman. At the time, Cordova was considered the most delectable place in Europe. Adorned with magnificent gardens, it was a great center of learning where scholars and poets assembled from all over the world.

This mosque is regarded as the most beautiful Moslem temple. It was planned imaginatively, its designers having loved color and intricate patterns. Only thirty feet high, its colonnades are Byzantine and Roman in character, but the builders sought to induce a feeling of height in the decorative treatment of the arches, some of which are cusped and some horseshoe-shaped. The complex carpentry and the elaborate ornament, generously dispensed over surfaces, make Cordova a particularly striking architectural masterpiece. While Roman columns and capitals were employed, the sumptuous surface ornamentation in geometric motives and brilliant colors was of Mohammedan origin. The columns were carved from jasper and porphyry and other colored marbles; the floors were inset with handsome mosaics, and the roof adorned with glass and gold.

There were twelve outer gates which opened into the mosque. We see here the Gate of Pardon, its horseshoe-shaped lintel intricately carved with lacy traceries, and its door ornamented with a delicate surface design.

D. A.

EL AMOR SIEMPRE TRIUNFANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS CONDICIONES que prevalecen en el mundo de hoy podrían llevarnos a la conclusión de que el odio, la crueldad, la codicia y la agresión tienen dominio supremo. Pero esto no es el caso, de ninguna manera. Aunque el progreso sea despacio, la humanidad avanza irresistiblemente hacia un entendimiento más claro de Dios, que cuida de Sus hijos con tierna solicitud. Este entendimiento encuentra su expresión en bondad, consideración compasiva de otros y un anhelo sincero de ayudar a todos los que lo necesiten, como se puede observar en muchos que hoy en día manifiestan unidad y amor fraternal.

Un médico famoso declaró una vez: "La ciencia y la invención han llegado actualmente a un punto, donde pueden dar todo a la humanidad,—es decir, todo menos una sola cosa que es la que más necesita. Y esta cosa es el amor." El amor que consuela, alienta, bendice y sana es el amor que nace de un entendimiento de Dios.

En la vida de Cristo Jesús tenemos el ejemplo más elevado del amor perfecto. Jesús no sólo enseñó a sus discípulos y a otros lo que es el amor, sino que demostró en su vida cotidiana la fuerza vivificadora del Amor divino. Sus pensamientos fueron gobernados por Dios, el Amor. En su prueba suprema en la cruz probó no solamente que el Amor tiene el poder de sostener al hombre, sino que confiere la victoria sobre la muerte misma. Por medio de su manifestación del Amor divino, Jesús expresó amor no sólo por aquellos a quienes llamó amigos, sino también por sus llamados enemigos. En su maravilloso "Sermón en el Monte" dió esta instrucción a sus discípulos (Mateo, 5:44): "Os digo: Amad a vuestros enemigos; bendecid a los que os maldicen; haced bien a los que os aborrecen, y orad por los que os injurian y os persiguen." Y luego prometió la recompensa que acompaña al entendimiento de aquel mandato y su acatamiento, a saber: "de modo que seáis hijos de vuestro Padre que está en los cielos." Uno llega a ser semejante al Cristo a medida de su demostración de Amor.

Aprendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana que a medida que uno comprende que Dios es el Amor, refleja el Amor. Sería imposible el darse cuenta del poder y de la presencia del Amor, sin expresar sus cualidades divinas. El hombre cuyo pensamiento está compenetrado con el Amor, tiene un sentido espiritual de la seguridad y proximidad de Dios; y la promesa (Salmos, 91:11): "Porque dará encargo a sus ángeles acerca de ti, para que te guarden en todos tus caminos" es para él una seguridad definitiva del poder contínuo de Dios para ayudar y salvar.

En un artículo maravilloso, llamado "Amor", que encontramos en su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito (pág. 250): "El amor no puede ser una mera abstracción, o bondad sin actividad y poder." En una de sus epístolas San Juan ha dicho (I. Juan, 3:18): "Hijitos míos, no amemos de palabra ni de la lengua, sino de obra y en verdad." Todos nosotros podemos empezar a amar "de obra y en verdad" dondequiera que estemos. Dándonos cuenta de que Dios es el Amor, podemos encontrar maneras innumerables de aliviar la pesadumbre de otros, de allanar el camino de algún caminante cansado, o de expresar las palabras de consuelo que alentarán a un corazón desmayado.

El corazón que irradia amor encontrará algo que merezca alabanza en todas partes. A medida que nos apliquemos diligentemente a ver manifestaciones del bien, las hallaremos de continuo. Debiéramos reconocer que la crítica acerba o injusta de otras personas es una planta que no produce más que espinas. La crítica destructiva procuraría ahogar el amor que alimenta el capullo de la espiritualidad. Cada uno de nosotros quizás ha tenido que afrontar alguna vez obstáculos que parecían insuperables, o ha trabajado día tras día valientemente contra dificultades que tendían a desalentarle. ¡Cuánto consuelo y aliento hemos derivado en tiempos tales del amor y del estímulo de otros! Los días empezaron a hacerse algo más claros, las nochas menos tenebrosas, y la esperanza, el ánimo, y la fuerza se renovaron. Seamos pues, en gratitud a Dios, testigos activos del poder del Amor.

Los efectos tan vastos del amor se ilustran en la experiencia de una muchacha joven, que poco tiempo después de su casamiento se fué a vivir con su marido en una ciudad donde no conocía a nadie. El trabajo de su marido le obligó a estar de viaje todos los fines de semana, y la muchacha se sentía solitaria y triste. Una familia, que se dió cuenta de la situación, la invitó a pasar los fines de semana en su casa de campo. Aquí encontró una atmósfera de paz, alegría y amor tales que le llamaron la atención, y deseaba mucho saber, lo que era que había hecho de ese hogar un santuario. Se enteró de que todos los miembros de aquel hogar eran discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana, y que la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a amar, a ser felices y a estar bien. En aquel tiempo la muchacha sufría de una enfermedad que los médicos habían diagnosticado como incurable. Observando la aplicación práctica de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana en ese hogar, ella empezó a estudiarla con gran interés, y fué curada permanentemente. Desde aquel tiempo ha dedicado sus esfuerzos al servicio de los que necesitan su ayuda y al fomento de la Causa de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Aunque no nos sea posible juzgar el alcance de la radiación de ese amor que nosotros expresamos, disipando las tinieblas del pensamiento mortal, podemos estar seguros de que ninguna expresión del Amor se malgasta. En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito (pág. 234): "Todo lo que nos inspira con sabiduría, Verdad o Amor—sea un cantar, un sermón o la Ciencia—bendice la familia humana con migas de consuelo de la mesa de Cristo, dando de comer a los hambrientos y agua viva a los sedientos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"All Change"

The docile train slows gently to a stop,
Purring like some huge contented beast
And stretching out its leisure length at ease—
Where but a bare few moments past it raced
All out along the swiftly flowing rails,
Urged on in mad pursuit of fleeing miles.

H. FORD OGLESBY

Love Is Ever Triumphant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONDITIONS in the world today might lead one to conclude that hatred, cruelty, greed, and aggression are in supreme control. But this is far from being the case. Surely, even if slowly, humanity is advancing to a better understanding of God, who tenderly cares for His children. This understanding is finding expression in gentleness, compassionate consideration for others, and a heartfelt yearning to aid all in need, as exemplified by many who are today manifesting unity and brotherly love.

A well-known physician declared: "Science and invention has reached a point today where it can give mankind everything—everything except the one thing it needs. That one thing is love." The love which comforts, cheers, blesses, and heals is that love which is born of the understanding of God.

In the life of Christ Jesus we have the highest example of perfect love. Not only did Jesus teach his disciples and others what love is, but he demonstrated in his daily living the life-giving power of Love. His thoughts were governed by God, Love. In the supreme test on the cross he proved not only that Love has power to sustain man, but that it gives the victory over death itself. Through his manifestation of divine Love, Jesus expressed love not only to those whom he called friends, but also to his so-called enemies. In his marvelous Sermon on the Mount he gave this instruction to his followers (Matthew 5:44): "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Then he promised the reward which accompanies the understanding of that command and obedience to it, namely, "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." One becomes Christlike in proportion to his demonstration of Love.

We learn in Christian Science that in proportion as one understands that God is Love he reflects Love. Indeed, it would be impossible to be conscious of Love's power and presence and not express its divine qualities. One whose thought is imbued with Love has a spiritual sense of safety and nearness to God, and the promise (Psalms 91:11), "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways," is to him a definite assurance of God's continuous power to help and save.

In a wonderful article entitled "Love," in "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 250), "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power." In one of his epistles John has said (I John 3:18), "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth." We can all begin right where we are to love "in deed and in truth." Realizing that God is Love, we shall see innumerable ways in which we can help to lighten another's burdens; to make the pathway smoother for the weary traveler; to speak such words of cheer that the heavy-hearted will be comforted.

The heart aglow with love will find something praiseworthy everywhere. As we diligently look for the manifestation of good we see it continually. We should recognize that unjust and unkind criticism of others is a plant which bears only thorns. Destructive criticism would attempt to smother the love which nurtures the bud of spirituality. Perhaps each of us has at one time or another been confronted with seemingly insurmountable difficulties, or day after day has worked valiantly on against discouraging odds. At such times how much we have been helped by the love and encouragement of others! The days became a bit brighter, the nights less dreary, and hope, courage, and strength were renewed. Then let us, in gratitude to God, be ever active witnesses to the power of Love.

The far-reaching effects of love are illustrated in the experience of a young woman who, shortly after her marriage, moved with her husband to a city where she was a stranger. Her husband's work took him out of town every week-end, and the young woman felt lonely and unhappy. A family acquainted with the situation invited her to spend her week-ends with them in their country home. Here she found an atmosphere of such peace and joy and love that her interest was aroused, and she longed to know what it was that made that home a sanctuary. She learned that every member of the household was a student of Christian Science, and that Christian Science teaches one how to love, and therefore how to be happy and well. She was suffering at the time from a disease which the doctors had pronounced incurable. Witnessing the practical application of the teachings of Christian Science in that home, she became interested in it. She began earnestly to study Christian Science, and was permanently healed by this Science. Since that time she has devoted her efforts to ministering to the needs of others and to the advancement of the Cause of Christian Science.

We may not know how far the love that we are expressing will shine forth, destroying the darkness of mortal thought, but we can be sure that no reflection of Love is wasted. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 234), "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Covenant

I said: This sunset will not come again.
It is a thing of moments. Quickly, then,
Let every faculty of brain and eye
Record this glory as it passes by.
Let my mind spread like pages of a book
To take the imprint, with each careful look,
Of all details, from the first riotous rose
To the last pale gold isle, before it goes.

O foolish heart, to hoard eternity!
There is no end to beauty: While the sea
Answers the urgent moon; while rock shall stand,
Or rain return, or seed possess the land,
Night follow day, or man lift up his face
To find the old stars in their ordered place,
Beauty shall build her palace of delight
New every morning, faithful every night.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

To the Throb of Native Drums

A RHODESIAN SUNSET streaks a flaming pageant of colour across the sky, touching the whole land with a strange, reflected glory. In the brief pause before night falls, the colours fade almost imperceptibly, leaving the world full of an ineffably soft golden glow, that, in its turn, is all too quickly gone. Homing birds wheel overhead like minute shadows, to merge presently with the large, massed shadow of an anthill and spreading treetop. The coolness that falls with the setting sun is part of the whole fabric of evening, a fabric completed by the sound to which night always comes down over the bush—the muted, rhythmic throb of the native drums.

Whenever the moon, that looks so much larger from Africa than from anywhere else, is full, the bush takes on a quality of magic unreality. You could almost read by the light of that moon, certainly you can discern objects about you practically as clearly as if it were midday. But these objects are different, transformed. For now you are viewing them through a medium of liquid, transparent silver.

There is an incessant buzz of insects throughout the bush in the rainy season, dominated by the shrilling of the cicada, known in Rhodesia as the Christmas beetle, because its interminable song begins a little while before the holiday season. But walking under the trees at midday during the rest of the year, your footsteps break a silence that is like a presence, living, insistent, almost menacing. Somehow it does not seem a universal stillness, but rather something that immediately precedes, and accompanies, your passing. Your own presence becomes an intrusion, a forcing of quiet and caution on creatures that belong where you do not belong—on the country's four-footed inhabitants.—From "Beyond the Smoke That Thunders," by LUCY POPE CULLEN. (New York: Oxford.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Problem of Kitchen Labor ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Housewives, especially in defense areas, have a kitchen labor problem on their hands that may get worse before it gets better.

Government and private surveys show serious shortages of household workers developing in various parts of the country, chiefly where defense industries offer shorter hours and higher pay. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor reports that such shortages have occurred especially in Connecticut and New Jersey where the expanded metal, electrical and arms industries are drawing workers, in the Great Lakes area, in Kansas and Missouri where more employees are being called for by garment and shoe factories.

It's an easy step from washing and cooking to unskilled factory jobs making gas masks or operating power sewing machines in parachute plants. Laundries, restaurants, and hotels are clamoring for women to take jobs of men called into military service or to defense factories.

A study in Baltimore indicates that the supply of domestic workers there rises and recedes directly with employment at the Bethlehem Steel Company, the City's largest single employer of Negro men. When their husbands find work, the women don't need to take jobs outside the home.

What to Do About It?

Housewives, who employ home labor, are finding themselves on the defensive, and this time they can't blame the WPA.

What to do about it? The National Council of Household Employment, the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Bureau and other groups long interested in the welfare of the household worker, say the only answer is "make household jobs more attractive."

Ways of doing this have been under consideration by women's organizations for some time, but never got very far in days when there was a plentiful supply of household workers. Limit on the hours worked, better wages, definite understanding about time off, wholesome living conditions for women who "live in," fair deductions for room and board—these are items that have been suggested for standardization. Most of these reforms would have to be accomplished by State legislation.

The Federal Government, however, can take one step to make household workers more satisfied. It can include them in its old-age and survivors insurance. President Roosevelt recommended that this be done in his recent Social Security message to Congress.

One of the arguments workers have advanced for leaving household employment is that they want Social Security protection.

Domestic workers would have been covered when the old-age insurance system was established four years ago if the Government had figured out then a method of keeping track of their choppy careers. Social Security officials now have a system that they believe will require regular co-operation from American housewives but a minimum of intelligence.

Housewife Would Buy Stamps

The plan is for a housewife to go to the post office and buy stamps to paste in her employee's book—two cents for every dollar she pays out. Half of that she would deduct from her employee's wages; the other half she would pay herself. At the end of a specified period, the employee would turn the stamp book in at the post office to be forwarded to the Social Security Board and get a new one.

What to do about pay "in kind"—in the form of room or board? The Social Security Board would leave that to the housewife to evaluate, though it would probably furnish sample estimates based on costs of living in various parts of the country. Contributions of clothes and food that housewives often give their maids would not be considered.

Social Security officials admit their plan may not work perfectly but they believe it is the best that can be devised in a country where the household labor force is so mobile.

Admitted difficulties of the stamp plan are: (1) that some housewives may not understand how to figure how many stamps to put in the book; and (2) they may ignore trifling taxes as unimportant.

But beware! Even housewives will find they have to become business women if the law goes through. In a European court case, an employer who had neglected to keep a record of insurance contributions for 20 years was ordered to support her employee for the rest of the employee's life. The domestic worker is no longer a "servant," but a "household employee" on her way to getting all the dignity of the title.

The Country Speaks: Women

Past-Forty Courage ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

One of the most heroic battles against personal depression and discouragement is being directed from a street-floor cubbyhole in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Building. It is the modest headquarters of "Women, Incorporated," made up of unemployed but experienced women "past forty."

As the feminine counterpart of the men's "Forty Plus" movement now spread nationally, the local group has adapted the John-Alden technique of praising their friends to prospective employers although at the same time they could well speak as glowingly of their own worth.

Since organizing a year ago last August, 60 per cent of some 200 acceptable members, chosen by rigid standards, have been placed in permanent jobs, while some 200 part-time jobs have been picked up at various times, for and by the members. Membership is growing substantially.

The group was started up by Miss Mabel L. Dorsey, whose last "permanent" job was as a night-school teacher under the adult emergency program. She says she got the self-help idea after reading about the Forty Plus clubs in The Christian Science Monitor. She still heads the office and says she'd be perfectly happy to remain as full-time head if it weren't that she too as a "regular" member is in need of a permanent job.

To become an acceptable member, a woman must have no other means of support; she must have earned at least $2,000 a year as an executive at some time during her career, must be a registered voter, and must agree to work 12 hours a week, either in headquarters or out interviewing in behalf of her associates.

After getting a job, she continues her affiliation as an "associate member," paying $1 monthly dues; this is the only regular income for the group, all other expenses being met through contributions in kind or cash.

Miss Dorsey has many warming stories to tell. One member has become head bookkeeper for a wholesale bakery. She succeeded a man and is getting $5 a month more than he was, and $10 more than a younger person was asking—the bakers think they're getting more reliable service now, explains Miss Dorsey.

Another member is secretary to a lawyer. He had wanted someone who knew the conventional "touch" system of typing. Miss Dorsey had found one of her members who was an unorthodox but efficient typist. So satisfied was the lawyer that he soon wrote a fan letter saying how much more he was getting in the way of efficient office management than he could have expected from a younger and less experienced stenographer.

Other jobs include work with government offices. One "graduate" is office manager of a wholesale shirt factory; another manages the office of a construction company, another an apartment house. One is head fitter in a smart department store, another teaches "math" at a boys' school. . . . Present salaries may not equal hey-dey rates, but they are better than relief wages, reports Miss Dorsey.

Already the idea is making satisfactory growth. The head of the men's Forty-Plus has asked for and obtained literature to be sent to the individual men's clubs, so the idea may help more and more women. Pasadena has the first branch, now nine months in operation. And, already some three-score "under-age" applicants have been referred to the "Job-Hunters," a local group of women under

To Change the Subject:

The 'We' of Democracy ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

"Even if we could afford a larger house, I do not think we should want one."

The late afternoon sun lighted the gold and blue and rose in the furnishings of the comfortable living room with its fireplace and deep, easy chairs. It was the mother of the household speaking, the father in the kitchen repairing an electrical appliance. (The electrician couldn't fix it but my daddy can, his small daughter had confided to me earlier.) Under the trees, on a broad expanse of ground behind the house, the young son was playing ball with other boys of the neighborhood while his little dog took lively interest.

"This is a factory town," she continued. "Many of the children are from the underprivileged group and even now they feel that our children have more than they have. It makes them hesitate to come here. I don't want them or our children to feel any difference that would keep them apart."

I sat forward and listened more intently as she went on. Mentally I was comparing this attitude with the remark I had heard made by an older woman about another town: "One finds nearly all the people here of one's own level."

Division Contrasted With Democracy

The spirit of this young American mother was something different. On the one hand was a "thee and me" which divided even a little town into parts. On the other was the vital "we" of true democracy, democracy that was being lived day by day by mother, father, son, and daughter in the community and house of their own choosing.

There was nothing patronizing, nothing studied, in the attitude of this American family. Indeed its attitude was not an attitude toward its neighbors but toward life.

"Because of the special problems of a mill town some of our friends send their children to private school, but we want ours to have the broadening experience of our public school," continued the mother, the president of the Parent-Teacher Association of the school her children attend. "The teachers are glad to have a few children of larger advantages in the classroom with those who have not been so fortunate as ours. It helps them all. That is one way of sharing what we have.

"When Bill comes home and says he has made the highest grade in the class or been able to answer a question some of the others have not, I remind him how he happened to have learned about that particular subject—that he is not smarter but has had an opportunity the others may not have had and therefore it is his responsibility to excel. Children cannot be taught too young that added advantages carry with them added responsibilities to society."

Wholesome and Civil Surroundings

She said more about the meaning of democracy—not the theory of it but the living of it. It was plain that the decision of that mother and father to send the children to the local school, to keep their surroundings wholesome and simple instead of luxurious, was not the outcome of weighing one against the other but the expression of deep conviction of the pricelessness of the heritage we call democracy and a desire to pass it on to those children.

It was a holiday and the American flag waved from a pole at the front of the house. The son with his dad had raised it while the younger sister looked on. On winter evenings, the boy works with his dad in the basement of the house where they have a model electric railroad. They make parts for it and the son, although only in the third grade at school, knows how to use all of the tools in his dad's workshop—and he knows there is dignity in working with one's hands and turning out useful things.

The headlines of the newspaper that lay beside me painted a dark picture of the present but what hold could totalitarianism find in soil like this?

"Some parents feel the influence on their children is not good when they come in contact with others from all walks of life," said the mother as we sat in the deepening dusk. "I do not feel that way. The background of our home is a bulwark for them and enables them to contribute their part without bringing back anything of harm to them."

University of Chicago Entertains at Country Estate

College Education—Complete With Flowers

The broad vista, and a detail, of the English border gardens on the University of Chicago's new estate. Below, a gardener picks a five-pound bunch of Black Muscat grapes, worth $5 a pound, and a small child takes a degree in posies.

5,000,000 blossoms on display in picturesque gardens near replica of medieval chateau.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If one of the nobles of the old French court had invited us, instead of the University of Chicago, it would all have seemed less surprising. For one might expect a duke or a duchess to possess an exquisite country chateau surrounded by acres of formal gardens in which bloom some 2,000 varieties of chrysanthemums. But the University of Chicago! To think that this scholarly center, with its deep concern about the higher learning, should really be the owner of Mill Road Gardens—that it should be our host as we stroll the grass paths and delight in the sun-reflecting golds and bronzes of the chrysanthemum beds! These 5,000,000 or more blossom faces looking up from landscaped beds sheltered by miles of hedges—all are university protegés.

The Chrysanthemum Show, lasting through this week, has given us prairie folk an opportunity to see not only gardens of striking beauty but a French manor house which might have been translated entire from Touraine, so accurate a reproduction is it of a lovely chateau. Indeed, its furnishings, brought piece by piece from France, are more complete, and no less authentic, than those of many old world show places.

It has all been made possible by Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the Board of Lord & Thomas and a Trustee of the University, who built Mill Road Manor as a country home for his family and about two years ago gave it to the University. That institution, after debating what use to make of a 416-acre estate 40 miles from its campus, decided to turn over its gardens to the University's Botany Department and then to invite in the public to see its beauties. By charging 50 cents admission to the Gardens and 50 cents more to see the manor house, the business managers of the University hope to make the place self-sustaining. Since it is not used for strictly educational purposes, it must pay taxes like any other private estate, and the half dollars left with the gateman are expected to go far toward meeting the tax bills and paying the staff.

If the public responds in sufficient numbers, it may be possible to keep the estate open indefinitely and make the chrysanthemum show a permanent exhibition. If not—well, the University cannot afford a country home just as a luxury and some other use or disposition of the place will have to be found. The terms of the gift require that the estate be retained just as it is for two years, and that period will expire in December. But judging by the crowds that drive out to Mill Road Gardens these autumn week-ends, it looks as if the University may find it practical to keep the estate open permanently for the delight of Chicagoland. It will do so if it can afford the enterprise.

Chrysanthemums in autumn have an appeal to many people. Many city dwellers have fond remembrances of the out-of-door chrysanthemums that grew in home-town back yards, little scragly fellows that put forth their magenta or white blooms bravely just at the moment the frost was laying low the rest of the garden. Even when Thanksgiving brought a light snow, it was possible to go out into the chilly garden and find enough of these hardy bloomers still fresh and bright to make a garden bouquet for the center of the Thanksgiving table.

Of course these "mums" were no match in shape and size for the hot-house variety that seem to get bigger every year. But the huge "mums" don't grow in gardens and they couldn't stand freezing as these simpler garden varieties do.

It is the descendants of the out-door chrysanthemums that are on display at the Lasker estate. Dr. Ezra J. Kraus, Chairman of the University's Botany Department, isn't interested at all in increasing the size of the "mums" the girls wear to football games. He wants to develop ideal flowers for the garden—varieties that start their blooming season earlier and resist cold longer, that have lovelier form and color than the hardy tribe of grandmother's backyard but can still stand the alternate freezing and thawing of mid-continental winters. He has taken the hardiest varieties, with their small flowers and ragged bushes, and crossed them with plants less hardy but more attractive in color and shape; and the results appear in new varieties of a great range in color—from yellow, bronze, maroon, and pink to deepest ox-blood with purple sheen. As for shapes, there are singles, duplexes, full doubles, buttons, and pom-poms.

Brought Flowers Along

Dr. Kraus began his work at another estate, Wychwood. But when the University acquired the Mill Road Gardens, he was invited to pick up his chrysanthemums and move them here. That's what he did, and as a result, the Lasker flower plots are now all aglow with the pungent blooms developed under Dr. Kraus' direction. In addition, some 20,000 first year seedlings which he had planted here are now showing their colors to the visitors. Robert Bryden, who, as Head Gardener for the Lasker estate used to raise the big greenhouse "mums," now looks with pride on unnamed varieties of hardy plants which may someday lead the nursery catalogs.

From 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 gold, bronze, red, white, and mauve blossoms blooming in an ordinary field would be a sight to see. But in the Old Mill Gardens a blooming array of this size is made even more delightful by being planted in a regal setting. Garden plots here lie at the end of long perspectives of green, or beside perfectly groomed hedges, or in unexpected places in woodlands.

You think you have seen enough beauty for one afternoon when you've seen the Walled Garden, and the Garden-by-the-Tennis-Court, and the Northerly Garden. Then a tanbark path leads you into the woods and you come suddenly upon a garden of gold gleaming in the autumn sun. The climax? No, for after a brief return to the tanbark path and the woods you come upon the most surprising of all the gardens—one of pure white set among the green hedges. It gives you that uplifted, gay feeling that comes with the first snow, this "Bride's Garden," as it is called.

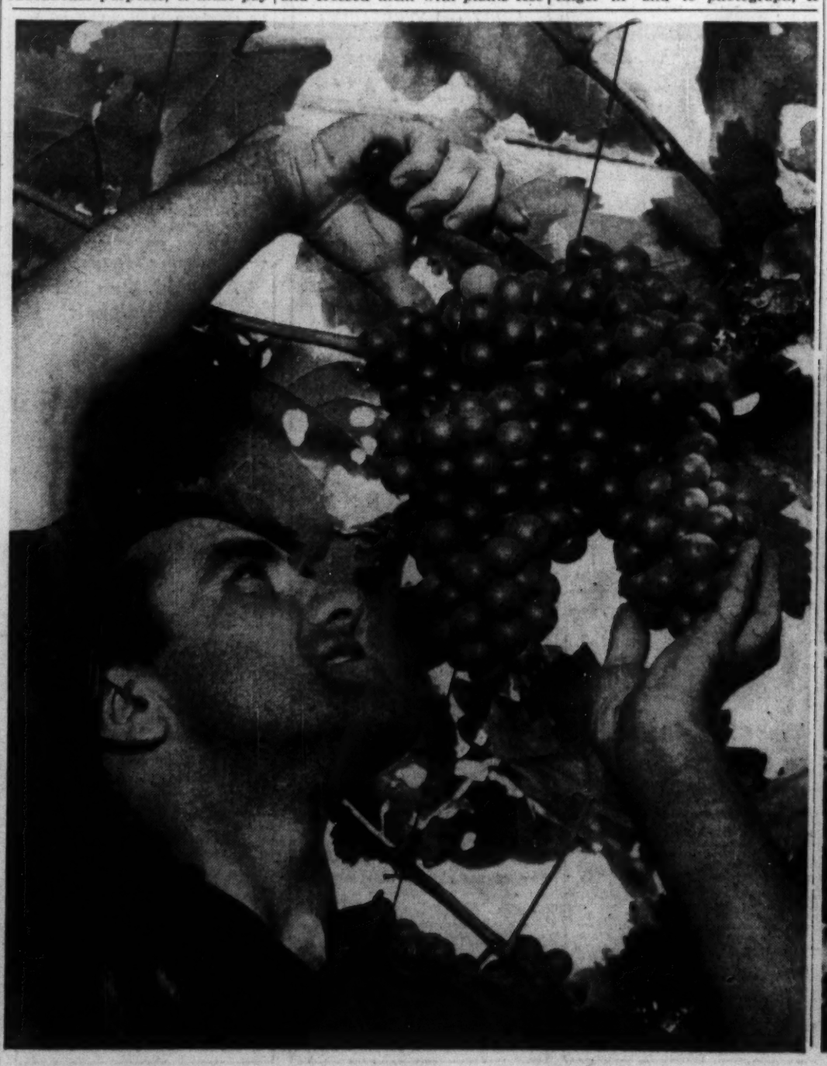
Last of all you find yourself in a very large garden with chrysanthemums all about you, and in its midst an international sundial that tells the time not only in Chicago but in all the great cities of the world. This is a garden to linger in—and to photograph, if you have a camera with color film.

But the gardens are only part of the "show" at the Lasker estate. For many visitors the manor house is as interesting as the flowers. It's a place of intimate charm in spite of its 30-room expanse. Built in the French style of white brick, it might very well be standing beside the Loire instead of on the outskirts of Lake Forest, a Chicago suburb 30 miles from the "Loop." Its roof is of the traditional weathered red tile, its windows shuttered in a soft gray. Grapevines, trained in a formal pattern against the white house, contrast in color with small, brilliant red awnings and equally brilliant pots of 1½-year-old geranium trees on the cobbled and graveled terrace.

The interior is furnished with beautifully preserved French antiques which are themselves an exhibit worth going a distance to see. Walls of many of the rooms are paneled in French pine and walnut brought here from France. Chandeliers are brilliant French crystal pieces. Floors, too, were imported. Some are of parquetry, set together with wooden pegs. Others are of colorful glazed tile. The Laskers have left their first editions in the library, rare vases and such museum pieces as an ancient French barometer in the living room, dainty dressing table accessories in the bedroom, and French pottery in the kitchen. These have not been presented to the University but are loaned for the present, giving the house a delightfully "lived-in" look.

There are other things to see around the place—the topiary garden, with its dwarf Chinese elms trimmed into fantastic shapes; the recreation house; greenhouse; and flower mart where seeds and plants are sold. Visitors are free to roam around and investigate while music floats over the grounds from hidden loud speakers. The University of Chicago wants everyone to have a good time.

You reach Old Mill Gardens by driving out from the Chicago loop on Route 41 until you reach Route 22, taking that road west to the Waukegan Road (42A). Then you drive north to Old Mill Road, turn west and continue about one mile to the entrance marked Old Mill Gardens.



Swiss Gasoline Restrictions Turn Heavy Traffic to Railroads

Swiss Preserve Ancient Covered Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH — Covered wooden bridges which one encounters in Switzerland add a touch of beauty and poetry to both rivers and towns. Long ago the number of these spans was considerably greater than it is now. However, the beauty of these venerable structures is now fully appreciated and those that remain are being preserved for posterity.

Particularly well-known are the Kapell Bridge and the Spreuer Bridge in Lucerne. The Kapell Bridge crosses the River Reuss diagonally. Dating back to the year 1333 A. D., it is reminiscent of the days when Lucerne did not possess a single house of stone, a feature which caused it to be nicknamed "the wooden stork's nest." Almost in mid-stream the Kapell Bridge is adjoined by an octagonal tower, known as the Wasserturm, which originally formed part of the city fortifications. Once the safe deposit of the municipal treasury, it is now the storehouse for the town's archives and documents.

Decorated in 1611

Until 1611 no attempt at decoration of the bridge seems to have been made, but in that year the Town Council decided to beautify the rafters of the roof. A series of 77 triangular tablets, adorned with colorful scenes from Swiss history, was subsequently placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of the bridge. Since these tablets show paintings on both sides, there are 154 scenes in all. They have been carefully renovated on several occasions.

The Spreuer Bridge is also a wooden structure throughout. It was built in 1408 and had become famous for its tablets which Casper Meglinger painted in 1652. Sixty-four individual frescoes were ordered and paid for by the patrician families of Lucerne. While the coat of arms of the head of the house usually appeared at the bottom to the left, those of his wife were reproduced to the right, and occasionally the two armorial designs were combined.

During the earlier renovations it sometimes happened that the verses underneath the pictures were changed and that the persons at whose expense the restoration was made added their coat-of-arms to those of the founders. The most recent renovations on both bridges have been executed strictly on the basis of historical records.

Bremgarten Span

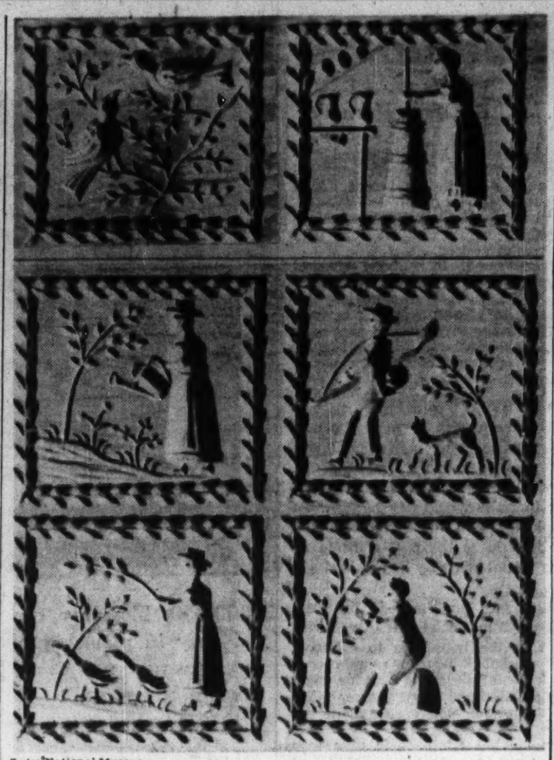
Another well-known covered bridge crosses the River Reuss, in the Canton of Argovie, at the little town of Bremgarten. The Bremgarten span, similar to the Lucerne Spreuer Bridge, is a small sanctuary which invites passers-by to tarry awhile. A fortified approach on the left side of the river is of interest. It consists of a powerful tower with gate, entirely open towards the bridge. A lightly built wooden passage connects the tower with the sturdily constructed span. In times of siege, this connecting passage was removed by the defenders.

Near-by Baden, on the Limmat, possesses a span which is entirely enclosed, with only four shuttered openings affording an outlook on the stream. The primary object of the builder in this case was apparently to safeguard the structure from the inclemencies of the weather.

Baden, whose name betrays the presence of its mineral springs, was the popular Aquae Helvetiae of the Romans. Today, in aspect still medieval, it serves as a summer resort.

Bridges Over Rhine

From Baden it is but a short distance to the shores of the Swiss Rhine, where the ancient towns of Eglisau, Laufenburg and Stein-am-Rhein each pride themselves with splendid covered bridges. Stein-am-Rhein has been described as a medieval poem, with balconied houses, painted façades, magnificent old public buildings and a Benedictine monastery dating back to 1005.



Swiss National Museum

One of Many Swiss Homecrafts

Aniseed cookie models, a touch of local traditions acquired by the National Museum at Zurich. "Heimathus"—Homecrafts House—stands for a movement in choice handmade work, which has done much to relieve financial stress among peasants of remote mountain villages.

Handicrafts Exhibition Helps Poor in Mountain Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—At one end of Urania Bridge in Zurich is a house with rustic frescoes and an inviting country look. Its name, the "Heimathus," which might be translated as "Homecrafts House," stands for a movement which has become, within the short space of 10 years, a national institution for alleviating the distress in remote mountain villages.

The "Homecraft Movement" was established to help mountain peasants who had little other means of livelihood. In the 10 years since its foundation hundreds of thousands of francs have found their way to the distressed districts in return for the work of skillful peasant hands.

On exhibit at the Heimathus are examples of the scrupulous workmanship of toys and household implements, wood-blocks for pressing the patterns on to aniseed cookies—designs and recipe both over 100 years old; dolls' beds, and masterpieces of embroidery on handwoven linen representing the great event of the mountain folks' year, the departure of herd and herdsmen for the high Alpine pastures where they will remain all the summer long.

Variety of style and idiom in these wares is a product of the fact that the Swiss are the exact reverse of a homogeneous nation, being a mosaic composed of innumerable fragments formed by three races and four languages, each particle, large and small, zealously intent upon preserving its own identity. The things they make are therefore as varied as the makers.

The first floor has bales of handwoven cloth for clothes and household, and gleaming wools richly colored with vegetable dyes, a joy to see and touch. There is also furniture of simple dignity and superlative execution, and pots and jars in pewter and ceramic.

In the winter 1940-1941 the exhibition was not open to the public. There was no coal to heat the large room where some 100 puppets, mostly life-sized, are assembled, grouped according to canton.

Comparing the modern costumes with a series of little color prints of ancient ones, it is pointed out how very slightly Swiss peasant modes have changed in the course of generations. The delicate lace coif of the Appenzell women, like two huge butterfly wings folded almost together, are the same as those which graced the heads of their great-grandmothers. The maids of Lucerne today still wear a bodice embroidered with meadow flowers and laced across with ribbons held by buttons of chased silver, while a double chain of silver is looped front and back on either side, falling to the waist.

Swiss Proud of Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—The present acute gasoline shortage in Switzerland has made it necessary for the Government to eliminate transportation by motor vehicles with only a few exceptions. As a result traffic on the Swiss Federal Railroads system has increased so tremendously that extra service for mere pleasure purposes has had to be curtailed.

It was in 1913 that the Swiss Federal Railroads decided to rebuild the St. Gotthard Railway for electric traction. This line, which is famous for its many gradients, curves and tunnels, was chosen because the saving of coal in this particular instance was expected to be most appreciable. Moreover, engineers estimated that by overcoming the difficulties awaiting them here, they would automatically solve the remainder of the Swiss electrification problems. The St. Gotthard route was thus intended to be the test for their tremendous program.

Due to the outbreak of the World War, work on the St. Gotthard electrification could only be started in 1916. By that time coal imports had decreased so tremendously that electrification meant independence for the Swiss railways.

However, the change from coal to electricity called for considerable reconstruction work on bridges and tunnels, as well as the building of several huge power stations. The first part of Switzerland's electrification program was finished in 1928. Since then electrification has been progressing at a steady pace so that steam locomotives are mostly found only on lines off the beaten track.

Electrification called for different types of locomotives, and during the last decade these have been perfected to the highest degree.

Relatively Large and Costly Army Maintained by Swiss

BERN—Switzerland, with a population of 4,066,400, maintains proportionately one of the largest armed forces in Europe, at one of the largest per capita military expenditures of any country in the world. Her Army now numbers more than 500,000 men.

Every able-bodied Swiss citizen is liable to do military service from his nineteenth to his forty-eighth year. The Federal forces comprise three different units: the so-called "Auszug," the "Landwehr," and the "Landsturm." To the "Auszug," or Elite, belong the young men up to the age of 32; the "Landwehr," or First Reserve, includes the soldiers from 33 to 40 years of age, and the "Landsturm," or Second Reserve, are men from 41 to 48. From 49 to 60 the men are enlisted, according to a Government decree issued in 1940, for territorial reserve and auxiliary services.

Swiss soldiers have been drilled in gymnastics from early boyhood and rifle shooting clubs for boys exist in different parts of the country. Every soldier is obliged to do a certain amount of rifle practice, each year, under the auspices of a rifle shooting club and according to military regulations. A record of his capacity and results achieved is kept by the rifle club. Those who neglect this test must take a special course without pay. The Federal Government refunds the cost of the ammunition used to all those who pass the test and subsidizes the rifle club. There is hardly a village which has not its own rifle club. Cantonal and Federal shooting festivals, where all these men can display their skill, are consequently a feature of Switzerland.

The first Federal shooting match dates back to 1824, and since then the festival has steadily gained in importance. It is held in a different place every five years, all notable cities in the Confederation having been the scene of this event at one time or another, some of them more than once. The movable nature of this gathering tends to lend zest to the fete, each hostess vieing with the predecessor in the heartiness and splendor of her welcome to competitors and visitors.

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Switzerland Proves Wisdom of Democratic Government in Test of 600 Years

Swiss Republic's 650th Year High Lights Unusual Freedom

By Ernest Zaugg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—This year the Swiss are celebrating the 650th anniversary of the Swiss Republic—six and one half centuries of the victory of the democratic system of government.

During all these centuries the Swiss have been in more or less constant opposition to the more autocratic sentiments of the rest of Europe.

Today more than ever before, Swiss democracy — clothed in forms acquired during the French Revolution and in the Constitution of 1848, and bearing a striking resemblance to democratic forms in the United States—finds itself a contradiction and a challenge to totalitarianism and the "new Europe."

The Swiss democracy has not always had its present type of institutions nor will it, in all probability, last eternally. When the first forest cantons broke away from the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" in 1291 they maintained many of the feudal forms common in Europe The Swiss peasantry, however, at no time lost its freedom to the extent of neighboring countries and at no time did the Swiss nobility—scornfully called a "peasant nobility" by the Austrian ruling class of the time—acquire the pomp and power and pride of other European nobles. The one constant in Swiss history despite external changes has been its democratic spirit. The Swiss people, reared in the duties of free citizenship, are sovereign.

People Control Constitution

Only the people can change the Constitution of 1848 which contains the fundamental laws and principles of the Swiss Confederation. The people can at any time propose and pass a constitutional amendment, and no constitutional amendment can be made by the Parliament unless it be accepted by a majority of the people in popular vote.

In no country in the world is popular participation in legislation and constitutional reform so direct as in Switzerland. By means of the initiative and referendum—unique Swiss contributions to democratic procedure found nowhere else except in a few states of the United States—the people share in legislation and check up on their chosen representatives in Parliament. By the right of referendum the people can demand a popular vote on any new law passed by the Parliament within a given time after it has been passed and before it becomes effective. By the right of initiative any Swiss or group of Swiss can by gathering 50,000 signatures force a popular vote on a constitutional reform. The people do not possess the right of initiating legislation, but have often done this in effect by a constitutional amendment.

It frequently happens that the people by the use of their right of referendum reject a bill which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and which is supported by the entire press. This was recently the case in a bill for premilitary training for the youth.

Patterned on U. S. Congress

As in the United States Government Swiss democracy has three divisions of power—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—though the lines between the divisions are not as hard and fast as in the United States. The organs of government are the Federal Council (Bundesrat), the Parliament (Bundesversammlung) and the Federal Court (Bundesgericht.)

The Parliament which was directly molded on the model of the United States Congress has two chambers, the Nationalrat and the Ständerat.

The Nationalrat consists of members chosen by the people according to population—one national councilor to each 22,000 of the population. At the present time in a population of 4,500,000 there are 187 national councilors.

The Ständerat is a concession to the Federalists. Placed on an equal basis with the "Nationalrat" it guards against too strong a centralization at the expense of the cantons and defends the rights of the confessional and linguistic minorities. It consists of 44 members—two from each of the 22 cantons. In some cantons the members of the Ständerat are chosen by the cantonal Parliaments, in others they are chosen directly by the people. The Ständerat maintains the balance between the thickly populated cantons such as Zürich and Bern and the smaller cantons. The members of the Ständerat are not only chosen by the cantons but also paid by them, a vestige of the times when the cantons felt even more "sovereign" than at present and called their representatives to the parliament "envoys."

Parliament is the highest legislative body with widespread administrative powers and the decision over war and peace. Its members are sworn to defend the Constitution and the independence and freedom of the people. They are not permitted to accept orders or honors from foreign countries, and if in the possession of such when elected are compelled to return them.

The Federal Council of seven members chosen for four years by the Parliament is the "highest executive and directive body of the Confederation." Besides its executive duties it prepares bills for the consideration of Parliament. The Federal Council is a typically Swiss construction, borrowed from the cantonal and community governments and without a counterpart in other countries.

Unlike the former French Governments the Swiss Federal Council cannot be "dethroned" by a vote of lack of confidence. The result is an extraordinary stability of the Swiss Government.

The Federal Trend

The federal nature of Switzerland is again seen in the fact that at least two federal councilors are always chosen from the French or Italian-speaking minority cantons. The Swiss policy in dealing with its minorities—unlike the policy of extermination in other parts of Europe—is always to grant the minorities more rights than are their due according to their size. Thus there has never been "minority trouble" in Switzerland.

It has always in the past been the policy of the Government to grant political minorities their full rights, and to grant them due representation in the Federal Council and the Parliament. At the present time there is a strong feeling in many circles that this right has not been sufficiently extended to the Social Democratic Party which in recent years has grown to be a considerable factor in Swiss political life. The Social Democrats have since the rise of totalitarianism switched from an attitude of internationalism and class warfare to a national policy and have hence been called upon for widespread co-operation in city and cantonal governments and in the Federal Parliament. They are now demanding that they be granted representation in the Federal Council along side of the so-called "bourgeois" parties and that the number of the Federal Councilors be raised from seven to nine members to make room for them.

Salaries Not High

The salary of the seven Federal Councilors is together less than that of the President of the United States—227,000 Swiss francs for the entire Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation, chosen by the Federal Council from among their members for a one-year term has no powers corresponding to those of the President of the United States.

During the present war crisis as in 1914-1918 the Federal Council has been granted extraordinary power by the Parliament. Under these powers the Council may pass laws "for the defense of neutrality and security of the country" without the collaboration of the Parliament and the people. Laws thus passed, however, have a limited validity and will have to be reviewed by the Parliament and the people when the crisis has passed. Laws which are not directly connected with the war crisis and do not bear the mark of urgency must still be passed by the regular procedure.

Since the establishment of the present Constitution in 1848 the Swiss political parties have increased from the two original parties—Democratic and Conservative—to more than seven parties representing various interests and ideologies. Their programs are in many ways similar, the chief differences being between the socialist and bourgeois directions.

The three parties of chief importance are: the "Free-thinking Democratic Party," which is the guardian of the present democratic order with its ideals of the freedom of the individual, religious tolerance, and a liberal economy; the "Catholic Conservative Party," which wishes to create a moral community on a religious foundation; and the "Social Democratic Party," which stands for state ownership of the means of production and increased social benefits for the working class.

Other significant parties are the "Peasant, Workers and Bourgeois Party," the "Liberal Democratic Party," the "Peasant Home and Young Peasant Movement," and the "Independents." The latter party, founded by Herr Duttweiler, a modern, efficient businessman and owner of "Migros," Switzerland's largest chain store, represents the rationalization and improvement of business and industry.

Other parties of less significance are the various "Front" parties with an authoritarian and nationalistic ideology, which have sprung up in northern and eastern Switzerland since the rise of national socialism, and the "Communist Party" with a small following in industrial centers. The "Communist Party" and those of the "Front" parties whose dependence on foreign governments was too obvious have been forbidden as unconstitutional in their methods and aims.

The Federal Court unlike the Supreme Court of the United States does not decide on the constitutionality of acts of Parliament or of the Federal Council. It is the final court of appeal for important cases which have run the gamut of the cantonal courts. Its decisions set a precedent for the cantonal courts.

The rights of the individual written in the Constitution of 1848 are equality before the law, freedom of trade and occupation, freedom of settlement, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of marriage, freedom of the press, freedom of organization, and freedom of petition.

Religious freedom in Switzerland—unlike England and the United States—does not include the right to refuse to bear arms in defense of the country nor the right of ritual slaughter of animals.

Efforts at Streamlining

Freedom of the press does not exclude punishments of fines and prohibition for flagrant abuse of this right. At present limitations in the freedom of the press have been increased because of the war so that one can hardly still speak of a free press, though one can with even less justice speak of a co-ordinated press. Deviation from the state policy of neutrality in foreign affairs is the most common reason for punishments and prohibitions of newspapers and magazines.

The Swiss press refuses all "press treaties" with foreign powers and all limitations dictated from abroad in source of material and treatment of the news.

The freedom of organization is not extended to organizations which are illegal or dangerous to the state in aim or methods. Communist and pro-Nazi organizations are to be struck by this rule.

The Swiss are not uncritical of their political institutions. The criticism most frequently made is that Parliament with its two houses and 187 and 44 members is too cumbersome and slow and does not possess sufficient expert knowledge. A widespread lack of interest in politics among the people and a neglect of the duties of voting are also danger signals which are not being overlooked.

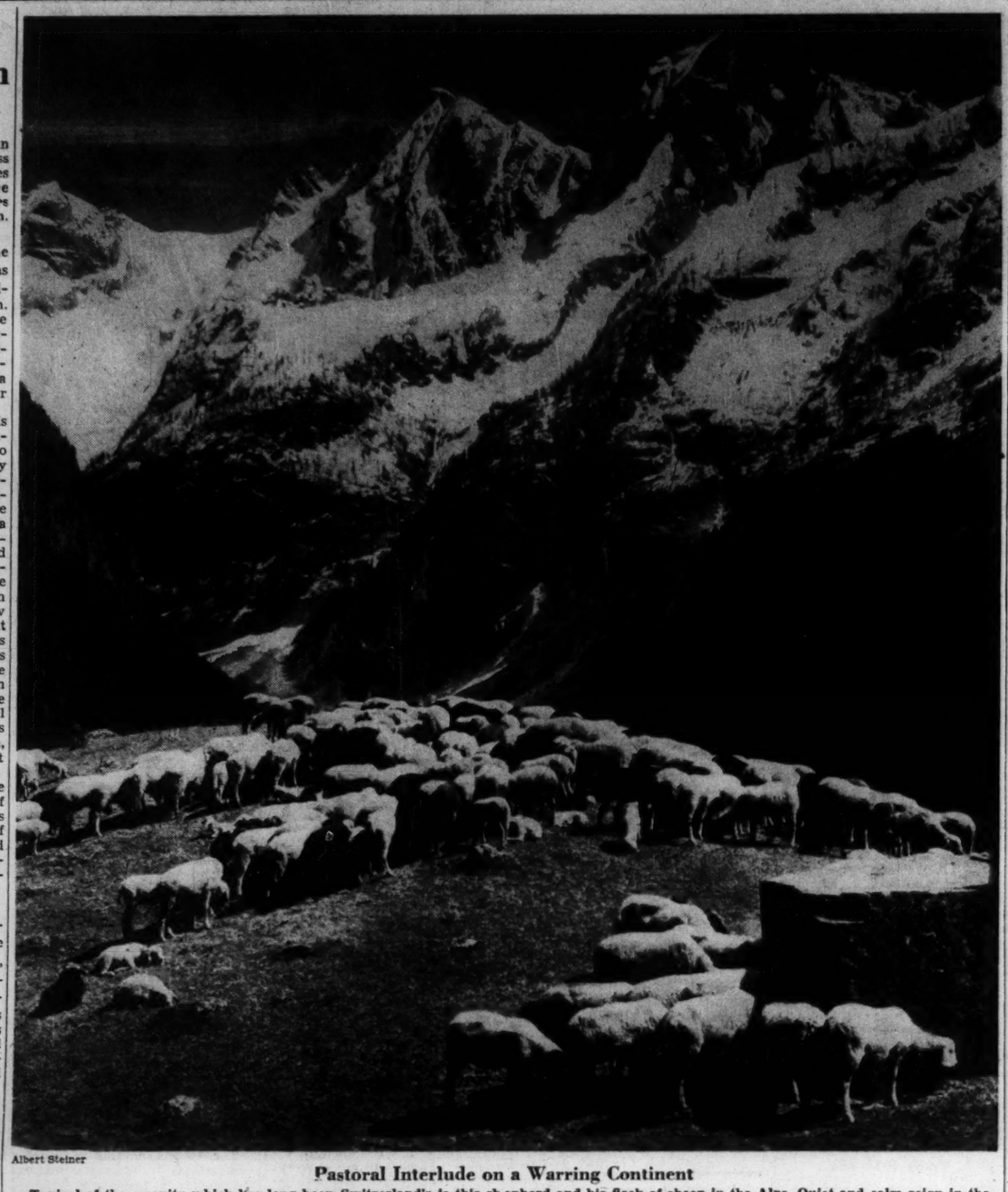
Proposals have been made to "streamline" the Government by changing the Constitution. This could be legally done by popular initiative if popular demand for a change is strong enough.

One such initiative recently put in motion by Herr Stalder, a private citizen, demands the abolition of the present two-chamber system and the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Council to be advised and aided by a council of 44 members (two from each canton) and by an "occupational council."

Another group demands the centralization of power in the hands of a single leader chosen and replaceable by the people and endowed with the right to choose his own advisers and helpers in the work of governing.

The Swiss, however, are very wary of a personal, dictatorial rule. In their 650 years of history various cities and cantons have had unfavorable experiences with dictators. The rest of Europe is under dictatorial systems, but none of these countries is better governed than Switzerland nor has a higher standard of living. Before the war discussion of constitutional change was common, but now that their national existence is threatened the Swiss find it more practical to grant the Federal Council emergency powers which can be taken away when the crisis is passed.

In this "natural reservation of democracy" the smallest mountain peasant has as much civil freedom and perhaps more than a Prussian Junker in Germany. Each Swiss knows this and is determined to keep his freedom even though this may mean "being old-fashioned" and "swimming against the stream."



Albert Steiner

Pastoral Interlude on a Warring Continent

Typical of the serenity which has long been Switzerland's is this shepherd and his flock of sheep in the Alps. Quiet and calm reign in the Swiss countryside save for the occasional hum of a foreign warplane violating the neutrality of the air. Here, borrowing majesty from the mountains, live a democratic and peace-loving people.

War Refugees in Labor Army Working on Swiss Wasteland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AIGLE, Switzerland—Here are 130 men without a country.

City-bred and college-trained, many of them, they have spent the spring and summer slogging through the mud of a Rhone River swampland, clearing and draining its fields to grow food for blockaded Switzerland, which has given them a temporary home.

They are refugees, among the 1,000 or so who have been drafted into labor camps by the Swiss government while they wait and hope for the United States, Canada or Latin America to open a door for them.

They come from Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Officially, they are classed as unable to return to their former homes. By profession, they are skilled artisans, small business men, lawyers, professors, students, musicians, engineers, economists and the like.

They live in a work camp on the flat plain of the Rhone between two ragged rows of green mountains, the tallest of which still are tipped with snow in summer.

Eyes on Ground

The men don't seem to notice the mountains. Their eyes are on the ground. The spongy, reed-stubbled earth, from which they have hacked away 98 acres of scrub growth and into which they have sunk 18 miles of drainage ditches, is swampland, unused since the world war and unprofitable to work with any but cheap labor.

In the middle of this wasteland, a 30-minute bicycle ride from Aigle, stand the stained pine and tarpaper barracks of the camp, a concrete farmhouse built for the future tenant of the reclaimed land and the yellow skeleton of a barn under construction.

To an American, the brown huts looked like a CCC camp, but they were less spacious.

Otto Zaugg, director of the refugee camps, more than 10 years ago pioneered in establishment of voluntary work camps which became a model for the CCC and similar voluntary camps in other nations, and also for the compulsory German labor camps.

"Unemployment ceased to be prevalent as the result of the outbreak of the war," Mr. Zaugg explained, "and we were faced with a shortage of labor. The continued presence of a considerable number of our military forces was required at the borders, while the stoppage of many of our imports made it absolutely necessary for us to start cultivating considerable stretches of land that had not been used theretofore for agricultural purposes.

Labor Service

"Labor service, therefore, was contemplated by the Swiss Government from the beginning of hostilities, and the plan has been carried out as far as farm labor and road-building are concerned. The Federal Council ruled that foreigners staying in Switzerland as emigrants should do their share of the compulsory work."

The camp here is one of those established under that program. Its buildings belong to the Swiss Army and can be unbolted, knocked down and quickly moved. One unit contains the camp leader's office, a reading and writing room, beds and a storeroom for the men's street clothes and luggage. Some of the bags in that room have labels from the best hotels in Europe.

Two other buildings are bunkhouses, accommodating 65 men each on burlap mattresses. A fourth building, the dining hall, is provided with bare wooden tables and benches, a radio, piano, commissary and newspapers.

Every building has been thoroughly washed, scrubbed, and swept.

It was half an hour before lunchtime, and soup, string beans and potatoes were boiling in heavy iron kettles in the steamy cellar of the farmhouse. Four of the camp inmates were doing the cooking.

In a storeroom back of the kitchen lay four cheeses big as cartwheels, a three months' supply.

Filing through a washroom on their way in from the fields, the men began to drift into the mess hall. It was a meatless day—one of two each week in Switzerland—and the menu was soup, vegetables, brown wartime bread and water. Second helpings were offered and taken.

Near the end of the meal, the radio started a sharp piping familiar to all Switzerland. Men hissed for silence. The scraping and clanking of spoons stopped, and everyone listened to the news broadcast.

The news ended and an American phonograph record began jiggling a modern tune. That soon was stopped and the assistant camp leader stood up with a batch of mail. The men answered with an eager "hier," as their names were called.

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Switzerland's Capital Has Made Long March of Progress but Traditions Stay

Old Bern's Romantic Career Is Spread Over Past 750 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Bern which celebrated its 750th anniversary this summer, was founded by the German Duke Berthold V and became the national capital in 1848. According to tradition, the Duke chose the site, in 1191, while on a bear hunt, an incident to which is attributed the bear symbol found on the city's earliest known coat of arms, according to the National Geographic Society in Washington.

As the mascot of the city, the bear figures prominently even now in the life of Bern. In the famous bear pit the animals are kept on display for public entertainment as they have been for more than 400 years. Shops offer goods carved in Bruin's image. Bakers and candy-makers mold their wares in the shape of bears, while door knockers, gates, and public fountains are decorated with the animal's likeness. Sometimes the bears are dressed in armor, a reminder of the readiness of this small but traditionally armed democracy to defend its independence.

Particularly interesting to visitors is the old clock tower which becomes each hour a stage for the presentation of an intricate mechanical show. First a cock crows and some bears parade around an old man; then a "fool" strikes the hour with a hammer, while one of the bears inclines his head in approval of the performance.

Old and New

Bern is a curious combination of a medieval and modern city. Its past lives on, in the old section of town, in numerous gabled and balconied houses, set along arcaded walks and cobbled streets. Fountains, many of them centuries old, dot this city, adding to its reputation as an outdoor museum of medieval features.

On the other hand, Bern is one of the most up-to-date capitals of the continent. It is everywhere substantially built and regularly laid out. Its modern buildings and wide, straight streets—plus the practice of operating its factories, as well as street cars and other public utilities by electricity—have resulted in a clean, smoke-free, smooth-running atmosphere.

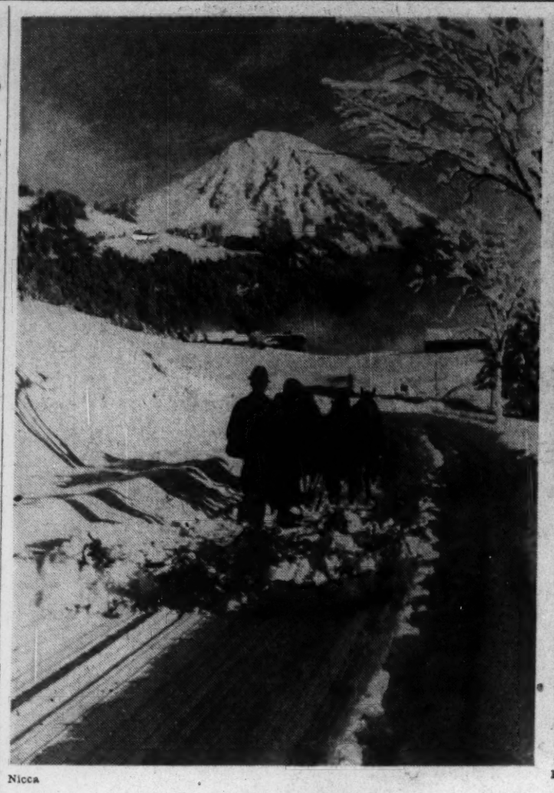
As capitals go, Bern is not a large city. It has a population of around 120,000 people, most of whom are German-speaking. The city lives chiefly by manufacturing activities, based on power generated by the adjacent Aare River. Skilled workers turn out many specialty articles, ranging from the delicate mechanism of a watch to powerful engines. Other leading products include chocolate, machine tools, and textiles.

Strategically, Bern has long been considered to be happily situated for a capital. In these days of air transport and swift mechanized action that conquer rough and mountainous terrain, however, its inland location and mountain-barred approaches have shrunk in importance as protective features.

Rocky Peninsula

The old part of the city stretches over a high, rocky peninsula enclosed on three sides by the winding Aare, once an excellent natural protection. Fortifications which guarded the fourth side of the peninsula have now become promenades. A number of bridges link the inner core of Bern with the modern sections on the right bank of the river.

Although the government of the city was extremely democratic in its early days, a period of oppression and conquest resulted in an arrogant attitude by the controlling oligarchy. At one time the rulers of Bern are recorded to have boasted that "God is become a citizen of Bern." Later a small group of privileged families and guilds held the power, from which position they were finally excluded by the far-reaching liberal movements that followed the French Revolution. Since the early 19th century, Bern has been famous as a center of liberal views.



Nicca

A Swiss Blanket of Whiteness
A winter idyll at Leysin, Switzerland

E. Meerkämper

Amid a Swiss Fairyland
A train of the Rhaetian Railway in the Grisons, Switzerland, passes through a wintery countryside near Klosters.

Swiss Youth Training Century Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN — Professional training for Swiss youth—provided today by Federal law throughout the republic—is the product of a movement which began more than a century ago.

When the rule of the ancient guilds came to an end in Switzerland, and when freedom of trade and commerce was introduced as an aftermath of the French Revolution, some far-sighted Swiss statesmen and educators realized at once that the overthrow of the old order had not only brought advantages in its train, but also certain dangers. Pestalozzi, the pioneer Swiss educator, and his disciples—among them especially the Bernese philanthropist Emanuel de Fellenberg—declared emphatically that trade and industry could only prosper if all the young people were brought up systematically to work efficiently and to enjoy work as such. Fellenberg demanded over 100 years ago that young people be given professional training and that the State should establish consulting centers for them and their parents.

The demands of Pestalozzi and Fellenberg were supported by the Swiss Society for the Promotion of Social Welfare, and for half a century they were sponsored on a purely private basis by certain trade associations, private firms and societies. Towards the end of the nineteenth century this private initiative began to receive the support of certain Cantons, until Federal legislation was introduced to form the foundation of the laws that govern the system of apprenticeship today.

Introduced in 1930

In 1930 a Federal law was introduced to regulate professional training for trade, industry and commerce. It is still in force today and pays tribute to the efforts made in this direction for over a century by the Swiss commercial enterprises. This law provides rising professional generations with an extensive and methodical training, and trade, industry and commerce with large numbers of skilled workers capable of doing that high class work which is necessary to compete in the world's markets.

About 200 professional consulting centers advise young people about to leave school as to the profession they ought to select; this after a careful study of their abilities and ambitions. Although the influence of these vocational guidance centers is quite imperceptible to the individual young person, it has a very marked effect on a well-balanced distribution of labor among the various trades and industries. It is for this reason that these centers maintain very close collaboration with the official labor exchanges. They place more than half of the available number of apprentices, and are thus in a position to improve apprenticeship conditions and to eliminate unsuitable masters. By means of numerous and richly endowed scholarships, children of poor parents have an opportunity to serve excellent apprenticeships.

Professional training is given the greatest possible attention throughout Switzerland. In most of the male professions an apprenticeship lasts from three to four years. Girls are trained in the course of two to three years. In the agricultural field professional training lasting from one to two years has just been introduced, for the time being under private sponsors.

Each apprentice strives to attain a certain standard of efficiency set by official regulations and is anxious successfully to pass the final examination. This test is quite severe and both apprentices and masters are obliged to work hard in order not to fail. Those who have passed the examination are given a Federal Certificate.

Must Pass Test

Capable workers, especially those who aim for advancement or independence, pass a masters' test after a few years of practical work. Gradually only masters who have passed this examination and are thus authorized to use this title will obtain permission to train apprentices.

The special courses for apprentices are compulsory. The well-organized professional schools, directed by excellent teachers, are the pride of Switzerland. They train the future worker and employee in the indispensable theoretical knowledge of draftsmanship and mathematics, special professional knowledge and organization. They also teach them the essential elements of political life. In the larger towns and industrial regions there are special buildings for this purpose; in agricultural districts adequate space is provided in the regular school buildings.

Workshops, trade museums and exhibitions serve to supplement the practical training and to apply theoretical knowledge, gained in the schools, to practical work. For agricultural training, special schools with model farms were established decades ago in all parts of the country. Special professional schools have also been provided for the rising commercial generations. Expenses for all these training centers are borne by the communities and the cantons; they are also subsidized by the Confederation.

For the training of technicians and natural scientists Switzerland has provided a large number of colleges, seven universities and a Federal Institute of Technology.

Widespread Effects

The effects of this systematic professional training are making themselves felt everywhere. Manual work is no longer looked down upon. Most young people are again proud to learn some handicraft and to become accomplished in their chosen vocation. Work and professional achievement are no longer considered merely as a means for personal advancement, but also as a fine duty towards the nation.

Provisions have also been made for the leisure hours of boy and girl apprentices. Thus the "Pro Juventute" foundation, whose object is the welfare of Swiss youth, has in the course of 20 years opened a large number of workshops and libraries where these young people may spend their leisure hours. It has also introduced competitions for work done in spare time.

The harmonious collaboration between federal, cantonal and communal authorities on the one hand, and professional associations, juvenile groups and welfare institutions on the other has made it possible for Switzerland to build up a professional training system which will have a decisive influence on the Nation's moral and economic welfare for many years to come. On behalf of the Government this work is directed by the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Work. The private organizations, which include professional associations, welfare institutions, firms and schools, have been united under the patronage of the Swiss Association of Consulting Centers for Professional Training and Apprentices' Welfare.

Basel Serves Swiss as 'Port'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A city hundreds of miles from the sea has now become a marine "port" for a landlocked nation.

According to recent news reports, Switzerland—in order to register her own merchant marine following the failure of much needed shipping under the flags of various war-involved countries—was required by international law to name a home port. Basel, linked with the North Sea by way of the Rhine River, was selected.

Basel is more than 700 miles from the sea by that route. Even by air the distance between the City and the nearest points on the English Channel and the North Sea is well over 300 miles. To the south, between 200 and 300 airline miles lie between the new port and sea arms of the Mediterranean, according to the National Geographic Society in Washington.

Spread out on both sides of the upper Rhine, at a point where German, French, and Swiss frontiers meet in a wide and fertile valley, Basel is one of Europe's important transit centers. It is a busy railway junction from which steel stretches directly into Germany and France on the east and west, and into Italy, on the south, by way of Swiss lines.

Basel is the northern gateway to an extensive transport system within Switzerland itself that counts in all more than 3,000 miles of rail and 10,000 miles of main road—high figures for a country of less than 16,000 square miles. Improvements in Rhine navigation also have increased this river's traffic in recent prewar years. More than 2,700,000 tons of goods, in 1938, passed the City by way of the Rhine.

Swiss Chocolate Introduced To World at Vevey in 1819

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN — Swiss chocolate was first introduced at Vevey, on the Lake of Geneva. There, in the year 1819, J. L. Cailler built the first chocolate factory. It immediately became a great success. Seven years later Philip Suchard, a confectioner in Neuchâtel, founded a chocolate factory at nearby Serrières, to be followed in 1830 by Amédée Kohler, a merchant, with a similar enterprise at Lausanne. So popular were the products of these concerns that other new factories did not find it difficult to also gain a wide clientèle.

This rapid increase in the number of chocolate manufacturers led to keen competition and finally to some consolidations.

Thirty-one chocolate factories are now operating in various parts of Switzerland, employing a total of 3,900 workers.

In the manufacture of Swiss chocolate, bags of cacao beans are first emptied into cleansing machines, then pass on to sorting machines were they are separated according to size. Shelling and crushing the beans to a powder-fine substance, then converting them into a fine paste are the next operations. Powdered sugar is then added to the mixture and, according to the quality of the chocolate to be produced, a quantity of cacao butter. Powerful mixing machines perform this work.

For the manufacture of the popular milk chocolate brands the factories do not mix liquid milk with the chocolate mixture. Scientific study and experiments in this line have shown that much better results are obtained if milk in finely powdered and sterilized form is mixed with the chocolate paste. Up-to-date machines also attend to the thorough mixing and refining of this substance, to which often-times the manufacturers add nuts, almonds, coffee, honey, vanilla, fruits, etc., in order to give variety.

Before the chocolate is moulded it is brought to a temperature of 90 degrees to 93 degrees Fahrenheit by passing it over warm rolls or other heating device. After this machines deposit definite amounts of chocolate mixture into moulds, which then pass over a shaking table. The chocolate spreads out, and any air bubbles rise and break. Next the moulds are sent through a cooling tunnel, and as the chocolate sets, it contracts, coming from the forms clean and bright.

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Switzerland Undergoes Wartime Change but Remains a Vital Democracy

Swiss 'Ruled' by Seven Men But Hold Fast to Democracy

BERN—At the beginning of the present war the structure of the Swiss Democracy underwent a fundamental change. The chief legislative power was placed in the hands of the seven-man Federal Council. Paradoxically enough, however, Switzerland still remains a Federalistic democracy. This seeming compromise between democratic freedom and centralized power is unique in Europe today.

Parliament gave up its right of legislation for urgent measures and the people gave up their right of veto or referendum in order to give to Swiss democracy the speed and efficiency necessary for survival in such turbulent times. The Federal Council has the advantage of being a small group which can meet at any time any one of the members feels a meeting is necessary. They have all the knowledge and ability required for meeting emergency situations in the Swiss nation.

In most respects the Federal Council does justice to the time-honored Swiss principle of linguistic, religious and political federalism which makes of Switzerland a miniature of an ideal Europe. Five of the Federal Councilors are from German-speaking Switzerland—the largest part of the Country in population; one comes from the Italian-speaking Tessin and one from the French-speaking Canton of Waadt. The French-speaking Cantons are considered by some to have a claim to another seat in the Federal Council and it is probable that they can get it in the next election. Zürich and Bern, the most populous Cantons, are both represented in the Council. It is a part of Swiss tradition that the three most important Cantons, Zürich, Bern and Waadt, always have a seat in the council. Many Swiss dispute the justice of this tradition as opposed to democratic principles, but it has remained, perhaps because these Cantons and particularly Bern and Zürich, have always had the most capable men to fill the posts.

Council Wins Praise

High and low in Switzerland praise the Federal Council and Parliament for the efficient, far-sighted way in which they prepared the Country economically, militarily, and politically for the war, which they saw coming. Switzerland is like a well-ordered household. With the wartime powers the burden of work has shifted from the Parliament to the seven-man Government. They have a great task to perform and perform it well. Each of the Councilors is the head of a government department in which he is allowed practically complete authority except in important cases, where he is expected to consult the opinion of the combined Council. The meetings of the Council serve the purpose of co-ordination of the departments and united action on vital decisions.

Federal Councilor Ernst Wetter is President of the Council and of Switzerland. As President he has no more authority than the other Councilors. He merely presides at the meetings and represents the Council at social functions and patriotic ceremonies. He is a member of the middle-class Radical Democratic Party, and as befits his role of middle-class leader, he has a typical business-like middle-class appearance. His measures as head of the Department of Finance and Tariffs are, however, characterized by strong, clear-headed thinking. He has been called upon by the war to exert all his ingenuity to equalize the burden of defense and protect those countless soldiers' families who have been economically hard-hit by the necessity of their bread-winner being constantly mobilized to guard Switzerland's frontiers. Thus, for example, a special system of compensation has been worked out whereby non-mobilized workers in a factory, business or Government office help to pay to the mobilized worker's family part of the salary which he would have earned.

The Department of Economics headed by Federal Councilor Walter Stampfli, Radical Democrat of Solothurn, is one of the most difficult departments today because Switzerland is almost completely cut off from overseas sources of raw materials and largely dependent on the good will of the Axis Powers for supplies. The Department of Economics has the task of dealing with the Germans and making concessions forced by circumstances. It is not easy for Switzerland to adapt its economy, which is world-wide in its ramifications, to Germany's new economic Europe in its present stage. It means a constant lowering of the Swiss living standard which is now 30 per cent lower than before the war. The only way is to leave the path of free economy and to subject trade and industry to rigid State controls. Federal Councilor Stampfli and his experienced helpers from business and industry carefully distribute the raw materials which reach Switzerland among the most vital producers and pay the factories which are producing for Germany, because Germany cannot pay up completely on the clearing system until "after the war."

Extraordinary powers come in very handy for this department, for it must pass measures quickly—such as rationing measures—which would take too long under ordinary procedure. To exercise the right of popular veto (referendum) for such measures would unnecessarily stir up opinion against measures which are inevitable at all events. The extraordinary powers make it unnecessary to debate measures before Parliament which could not well stand a thorough airing before the people. A case in point is the Swiss-German Trade Treaty. Its clauses are secret. The people are not allowed to know exactly the conditions under which they are working for Germany.

Delicate Task

An extremely delicate task is assigned to Moral Pilet-Golaz, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Switzerland is surrounded by powerful neighbors who have sworn extermination to all democracy. The task of M. Pilet-Golaz, a French-speaking Catholic Conservative from Canton Waadt, is to guard Swiss neutrality and maintain friendly relations with all countries. No Federal councilor is watched more closely or criticized more thoroughly than M. Pilet-Golaz. Whereas the Germans demand that British internees be restricted in their movements, they insist that German fliers who have strayed to Switzerland be sent home to continue their fight against Britain. The Germans want the already small British news service to be even smaller and their own large propaganda apparatus to expand even more. M. Pilet-Golaz doubtless must maintain a perfect balance of neutrality.

Almost as difficult as the task of M. Pilet-Golaz is that of Federal Council Edouard von Steiger. A member of the Peasant, Bourgeois and Handworkers party, M. von Steiger is a descendant of a famous old aristocratic family which has supplied Switzerland with many famous statesmen. As head of the Department of Justice and Police this friendly, amiable Bernese has to take police measures for the defense of the neutrality and security of the Nation many of which go against the nature of the Swiss. He must, in co-operation with the Military Department, censor the press, though Switzerland has long had a press free of restraints. He must also check up on foreigners and refuse many of them visas or permission to work in Switzerland which he would in many cases prefer to grant. He had to suppress with a strong, severe hand all those splinter parties—claiming 2.9 per cent of the votes—which were being supported by foreign governments to undermine the free Swiss way of life which they so hate.

M. von Steiger's police machinery works well. It has prevented Switzerland from becoming a center for foreign spies and agents which would have greatly endangered Swiss neutrality. The task of interning some 800 racial, religious and political refugees from central Europe fell to M. von Steiger as a necessary wartime measure, though contrary to Switzerland's tradition as a free refuge to the persecuted.

The Radical Democratic Federal Councilor Karl Kobelt of St. Gallen, an experienced administrator, heads the military department. His is perhaps the lightest task of all, because with the election of General Guisan almost all of the work and responsibility for the Army has been handed over to him.

Swiss Parliament at Bern

Upper left: Stately structure in capital city, which houses the Republic's governing body. Upper right: Group of parliamentarians discussing problems connected with Switzerland's wartime policy in the hall of the Parliament Building at Bern. Lower center: The Swiss Parliament shown during a recent session.

Concluding Tests Successful On Lorraine Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Final tests of the new four-track concrete and steel Lorraine Bridge and adjoining viaduct at Bern, Switzerland, were recently successfully made, as per schedule, with four locomotive trains, each consisting of five steam locomotives.

The entire structure of approximately a mile in length was tested during a period of six days, according to a scientific schedule worked out by the Bridge Engineering Department of the Swiss Federal Railroads. Loads up to 2,200 tons, heavier therefore than carried in normal daily traffic, passed over the great bridge.

The main arch, with a span of 492 feet across the River Aare, underwent especially careful tests and so did all concrete and steel parts.

Watches Are Bright Chapter In History of Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Watch and clock making is one of the oldest and most widely honored Swiss industries. The story of its evolution from a humble start at Geneva, in 1550, and at Le Locle, in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in 1679, to its present exalted status will forever remain a tribute to the inventive mind and persevering qualities of Swiss watchmakers.

Already in the Middle Ages churches and town halls were equipped with great clocks. Outstanding examples of these intricate medieval masterpieces are contained in the Clock Towers of Bern and Soleure. Gradually, in the days of the Renaissance, starting in the 14th century, clockmakers began experimenting with smaller and smaller clocks, suitable for general public and home use.

However, there had been invented still another instrument for measuring and indicating time. It was the more primitive sundial, highly popular in sunny regions like the canton of Ticino. In that beauteous Swiss southland there is hardly a village that does not boast its "meridiana." One finds them on churches, town halls or school buildings and even on private dwellings. Colorful frescoes and quaint inscriptions are frequently an accompanying adornment.

As timepieces many sundials are not 100 per cent accurate, but the gay-hearted people of the Ticino countryside do not mind these shortcomings. They are accustomed to work from sunrise until sunset and thus do not count mere minutes.

At Cimadera, in the sequestered Val di Colla, the inscription on the local sundial proclaims in Latin: "I count only the bright hours." At San Nicolao the merits of the church sundial are praised as follows:

"Without striking the hours I am understood by all
Without any noise I reveal the time,
Bells and iron may mislead,
But I, in the light of the sun, do never err."

Sundials in Switzerland are often very old. There is one at Arosio, high up in the Malcantone district, which bears the year number of 1664. Other timepieces of this type may, however, be quite new. Thus, the church of Banco, near Novaggio, features one of 1926. Its creator is an engineer who had a successful career in Switzerland and abroad.

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, October 20, 1941

A Monday Page

Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Four

In the days that followed, Cristabel scarcely noticed that human beings had practically stopped coming to the lake at all. A series of seagulls had been arriving for the blueberry season (seagulls are very fond of blueberries), and each of them had a message from Cristabel's father and sisters.

Her father sent word that he understood. "I once followed a river to the Falls," he wrote, "and a strange feeling came over me. I wanted to go on and on until I should be cradled by the green land. But my presence created quite a havoc along the banks of the river (for wherever I go the waters rise to do me honor, as you know), and besides I am a King of the Sea and have my duties to perform. Who else would keep track of all the goings and comings of the fish or record the change of tides, currents and temperatures? You girls do not have to do these things, and if your happiness lies in a lake, my blessing follows you there. Let us hear from you, my dear, and remember, we shall not forget you, and your return will always be welcome."

The first messages from her sisters were very loving and concerned for fear that she might be in trouble, but when they had received her answers by the returning seagulls their letters—written on cuttle-fish bones—became infrequent and casual and filled with their own affairs. They were a light-hearted lot with rather short memories. But Cristabel and her father continued a loving and sympathetic correspondence always when the seagulls came or went on the lake.

Dick the Dreamer

Perhaps it was these letters and messages which made Cristabel begin to feel lonely. She had always been used to a bevy of mermaids and tritons and porpoises about her—too many, she had often thought, for she was not fond of too much excitement. But now there was no one to do things with, not even a friendly seal. Of course she could talk with the animals or swim with the fish, but they were none of them real companions.

"I do wish there were just one other person in the lake," thought the lonely Cristabel. Ought she to go back to the sea? she wondered.

At one of the farms, called Ten Boulder Farm, there was a young farm boy named Dick. He was an orphan without father or mother, a strong, merry, self-reliant young man whom everyone liked. Dick was a hard-working fellow, too. The only complaint the farmers who hired him ever made was that he was something of a dreamer, and more than once he had left a farm for no better reason than a desire to see more of the world.

"I'm sure there's something somewhere fits better into the thoughts of my mind," he said once and left the farmer puzzling over the saying.

Now when all the other people avoided the lake, Dick only laughed.

"Monster or mermaid, I'd like to see it," he declared. "I take Jim and Jerry down to drink morning and evening but I've never seen anything out of the ordinary. Those city people maybe were scared by the cries of loons. Anyhow I've seen nothing."

The farmer shook his head.

"There's no use telling a young man to be cautious," he thought to himself. "They never take the advice of older and wiser heads." So he said nothing.

Early Adventure

It was still very early in the morning when Dick went whistling down the field lane with Jim and Jerry trudging behind him, cheerfully blowing out their nostrils in the cool air.

"While you drink, I'll swim," he said to the horses.

They were quite used to having Dick swimming about them while they enjoyed their drink at leisure. But this morning things went differeptly.

Dick as he swam felt a curious prickle along his skin and then his legs pressed together and suddenly he found that he could move through the water at great speed and dive and remain under without the slightest holding of his breath. And looking down at himself he saw that the lower part of his body had been changed into a great silver fish-tail. And just then, he heard a neigh and a great splashing beyond him and there was Jerry swimming and diving like a dolphin, and beyond him came another neigh and splash and he turned about to find Jim snorting with delight. Not one of them, man or horses, seemed at all upset by what had happened, but only excited and pleased, and they swam about, playing in the clear water.

As Dick was riding Jerry out toward the opposite shore, he heard Jim coming up beside him. He gave Jerry his head and a slap with his silver tail and the big gray horse started off like a thunderhead with the wind behind it, but somehow Jim kept up. Now his head was at Jerry's flank, now it crept up to Jerry's shoulder, and there they hung for a while, their front hoofs striking in a gallop, their great tails churning the water white behind them. Suddenly Jim gained again—the two horses were neck to neck, and now at last Dick saw that a laughing mermaid was riding Jim.

They both drew rein together.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "I do hope that you don't mind. I was so lonely, and last night I wished on a falling star that the first person to enter into the lake might turn into a merman or a merwoman or even into a merchild."

Dick looked at her and laughed.

A Fair Exchange

"I'm more pleased than I ever was in my life," he told her, and there was no doubt but that he was telling the truth. "There's no one to miss me and no one for me to miss. This is like one of the stories I used to tell myself when I was going to sleep at night under the attic eaves."

The only thing which worried Dick was what would happen to the farmer when he missed his good plow team.

"He can get another plowman," he explained to Cristabel, "but horses are expensive. He's a nice man and I don't like to feel that we're robbing him."

Cristabel thought and thought.

"I don't know how to change Jim and Jerry back," she said. "Is there something we could give the farmer in exchange? Mussel shells? or old turtle shells? I found a beautiful big one not long ago and I know where a very pink rock is—"

But Dick explained that these things might be valuable to mermaids but wouldn't be to farmers.

"We'd have to give him money to buy new horses," he explained.

"Oh, those round shiny things they used to keep in the chests of the Spanish galleons?" Cristabel asked, her face clearing. "I know now. Well, I did find some of those a while ago. They're at my beach."

Sure enough, when they reached the beach they found a pattern like a flower in the sand made with quarters and dimes and nickels.

"That's not enough, I'm afraid," said Dick, shaking his head.

But from under a rock the mermaid brought a wet old leather purse and gave it to him. "They were in that," she said as she handed it to him.

Dick opened the purse. It was full of wet greenbacks, several for large sums, which he dried in the sun, weighting them down with pebbles.

"That's enough for three horses," said Dick. "I suppose some city man must have been fishing here in a boat and picked up his coat upside down and lost his purse overboard out of the pocket. He must have been very rich to have been so careless, and not even to have offered a reward for it later. Well, this settles our problem," and that night he made his way up the fields and left the money on the farmer's doorstep. The farm collie started to bark but suddenly thought better of it, recognizing Dick, even after his change.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dick could move through the water at great speed—A drawing by Maurice Day

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Seven

Curly-Top gave a deep sigh of satisfaction as he watched the children wandering happily off between the trees. Then he went over to his basket which was standing where he had left it close to the grass. To his amazement it was full of small coins—full to the brim!

"They must have thought it was a shop," he said. "Is it a shop?"

He looked about him. The tree and the cave didn't seem like a shop at all. There was no door for anyone to come through, and no tinkling bell or counter; and he had no apron, and no scales, and no paper bags, or any of the things that real shopkeepers have.

"All the same," said Curly-Top to himself, "if they think it is a shop they will come again, so I had better do something about it, and the first thing I will do is to plant some more almonds and grow some more trees."

Beginning an Orchard

So he picked the largest candies, and after eating the sugar coatings, made a row of holes in the ground and popped the almonds in. Then, when he had covered the holes up neatly, he took the basket into the cave and made the coins into piles according to their sizes on a wooden shelf. He didn't know much about coins, but it seemed the right thing for a shopkeeper to do and, of course, they might come in useful later on.

The next thing was to make more baskets. Shopkeepers always had baskets, and he would be able to use them in place of paper bags. He could pack some of them in readiness for customers too, and stand them in a row at the mouth of the cave to make it look like a real candy store.

Curly-Top had never felt so excited in his life. Things were moving fast indeed, and it was all he could do to keep pace with them. He took the bundle of willow reeds into the sunlight and began to weave again as fast as he could.

By the end of the day the second basket was finished, and there was just enough light left in the sky to show him where the crystallized petals had fallen. After picking them up and adding them to his store he stood for a while in the dusk looking round his cave with great satisfaction.

Treasured Possessions

He looked at the pipe and bowl and soap-flakes for a long time. They were his most precious possessions, more precious, even, than his tree. He thought of the early morning when he had blown his first bubbles, and of the strange little man who had appeared so unexpectedly from behind the pump. Perhaps, some day, he would come again and hear about all the wonderful things that had happened in the wood.

He was hardly up the next morning when the children arrived again, bringing more children with them. The Blueberry Boy, who headed the crowd, formed them into a queue himself, and saw to it that there was no pushing.

"Mind you say, 'Thank you,'" he warned them, "else you don't get nothing—see!"

Then he went over to Curly-Top. "Say, Mister," he whispered, "you've forgot the basket."

"So I have," said Curly-Top, who was already busy picking the largest and best sugar almonds for the boys and girls. "You will find it in the cave."

The Blueberry Boy bent down and drew the basket out. Then he placed it on the grass and stood beside it like a sentry. As quickly as it became full of coins he took it to the cave, emptied it, and brought it back again.

For hours Curly-Top picked the almonds and the Blueberry Boy emptied the basket until at last the light began to fade. Then Curly-Top waved his hands above his head and cried, "Home!" and without a murmur the children turned and went away—all except the Blueberry Boy, who stayed behind to tidy up.

An Extra Worker Needed

"We've had a busy time, Blueberry!" said Curly-Top. "You have been a very great help to me."

Blueberry smiled broadly.

Curly-Top looked at his torn coat and worn shoes and a sudden idea came to him.

"Blueberry," he said, "would you like to be my Assistant? I shall need someone to help me if things go on like this."

Blueberry nodded.

"Well, then," said Curly-Top, "you must buy yourself some new clothes and wash your hands very clean."

Blueberry looked troubled. "I ain't got no money, nor soap, nor nothin'," he said.

"You may have as much money as you need," said Curly-Top, looking towards the cave, "and I will let you use some of my soap-flakes—although they are very precious."

So that was how the ragged Blueberry Boy shared the busy, exciting life that had begun in the oak wood. Curly-Top taught him to weave baskets, and soon they had a good stack in the cave. Then they set to work together to plant more and more candy trees, and so many people wanted candies that it was all they could do to keep them supplied.

"We shall have to get more help, Blueberry," said Curly-Top one day.

Blueberry nodded. "That's what I've bin thinking," he said. "There's many of the town lads wants to come—rough 'uns, mostly, but we'd fix 'em so's they'd not know theyselves!"

(To be concluded next Monday)

Micky Gets Ready for a Nap

Winter Sleepers—1

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

It was near midnight. Ssss . . . Ssss . . . a faint sound of swishing wings swayed through the almost bare tree tops. Ssss . . . Ssss . . . now it sounded near the ground, like rustling silk. Stillness again. Such stillness! Midnight.

Many of the birds had migrated—flown away to the south. Those few that were still at home nestled deeper into their hiding places. The air was crisp.

"I wonder," thought one of the little birds to himself in a kind of half-awake, dozy fashion, "I wonder why Micky is around again? I thought he was already asleep." And arousing himself a little more, said to himself as if to explain his thoughts: "I mean Micky, the brown Bat."

The bat just passed his nest with a skillful dash. "My," the little bird thought, "I can't do that. The way Micky makes turns! He never bumps into anything. And all this in the pitch dark! No bird could do that, not even I." Micky had his own way of doing things.

"What are you looking for?" called the little bird to him as he passed again with a dash. Ssss . . . Ssss . . . Micky rustled with his wings. He could not stop. He must fly, fly, fly.

Micky was hungry. What he really had hoped for was that there might be a "late in the season" insect on wings airing himself at that late hour.

It had been a dry summer and not a wet fall. There had not been so very many mosquitoes, moths and others of their insect kind. And now a long winter sleep was before Micky, not because he needed rest, and not because it was cold—but just because the insects had stopped flying around. No food, no energy, that was the way it was with Micky.

Right now he was still thinking about insects. He wanted just one more juicy bite. But no matter how round open he kept his rosy mouth, no insect came his way. He did a little more thinking just in bat fashion, and then, with a sudden sharp turn he flew straight back to the hollow of a large tree. Silently he slipped into it. The walls inside were covered with bats. They had posted themselves there for a long winter sleep.

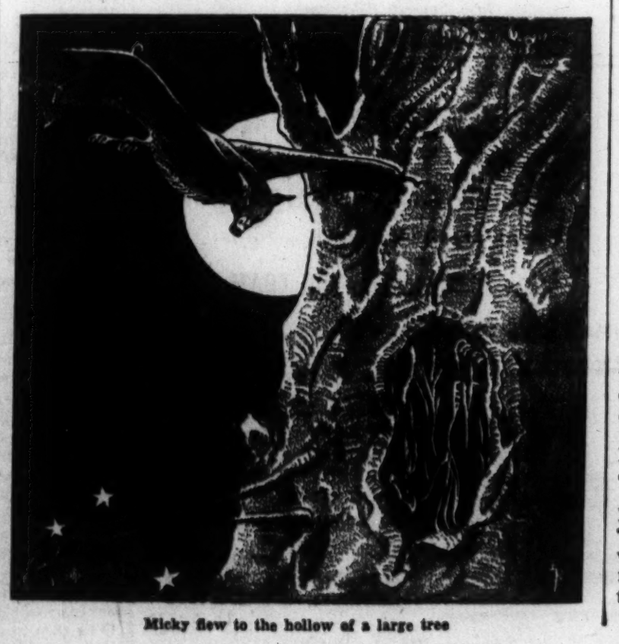
There was not a sound. And as Micky had nobody to talk to, and suddenly felt queer and too drowsy even to remember why he too did not hang there on the same wall with his fellow bats, he found a place where he could hook his hind feet. His body slid down, head first. He was spreading his wings a wee bit, only to fold them tighter around his body like a blanket, and off he was in winter sleep dreams.

In a tree nearby were the lady bats' and their daughters' winter quarters. All the ladies too were hanging upside down securely on their toes, with their thumbs hooked into cracks. A long night was before all of them. Their warm blooded bodies grew colder and colder. Their hearts almost stopped beating. Six or seven months they would hang there like pieces of old leather. They would sleep longer than any other animal in the woods or fields.

And then, one late spring night, warm and fragrant with sweet scents, there will be some pushing and stretching in the bats' hollow, and Micky too will arouse himself, shake out his dusty winter-fur, and blink out into the dark night.

Ssss . . . Ssss . . . it will sound softly through the stillness again. Watch out, you young insects! Micky is around again, a very, very thin, and a very, very hungry Micky.

(Watch for the winter story of Grumble, the frog, on the page For Children next Monday.)



Micky flew to the hollow of a large tree

A Prize for Nancy

By Peter White

All the girls and boys were so busy getting back to school in September that they did not write for the Contest. Our only prize-winner is a little girl, who was too small to write herself, so she dictated a letter which her mother wrote.

She is Nancy Ellen Creer, six, of Temple City, California. Her prize is "A Dog of His Own," by Laura Z. Hobson, with pictures in colors by Jane Miller. We are sure Nancy will enjoy this funny story of Mikey and his ten dogs—a Scotty, a Dachshund, a Poodle, a Wire-Haired, a Bulldog, a Sealyham, a Mexican Hairless, a Chow, a (great big tremendous) Great Dane, and a Spaniel. Here is her letter:

Dear Peter White:

I liked the story of "A Little Rabbit" by Hester Wagstaff. I liked the part where the little rabbit didn't know whether he was a wild rabbit or a pet rabbit, and I liked the part where the mother rabbit found the little black rabbit in her hole.

The mother rabbit stayed at home. The little rabbits went to the park and played hide and seek. Then the little black rabbit was very lonely. One woman and a girl looked at the little black rabbit and said, "Look at the little one!" The black rabbit didn't like that, so he cried and cried, and left a pool of water from his tears.

We have two white rats. They eat carrots and mashed potatoes, and they like tomatoes. They look like baby rabbits, but their tails do not look like rabbits' tails. Their tails are long and pink and their tails feel funny when you touch them. When you turn them on their backs, they make their tails go around like a windmill.

I liked the story very much.

Nancy Ellen Creer

Now, let's hear from lots of other girls and boys this month. We have many interesting books in bright colored jackets just waiting to go out as prizes.

Who's Who at the Zoo

The star attractions at the zoo are also the big hits in the toy departments now being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They await the round-eyed inspection of your young friends.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 296,130
1941 volume to date 113,115,232
1940 volume to date 161,823,995

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Leading stocks tip-toed over slightly uneven territory in today's market after a mild forenoon recovery swing failed to carry conviction.

A handful of rail, utilities, rubbers, oils and specialties pinned on advances of fractions to a point or so at the start. Declines of as much though, were plentiful at the close and numerous issues were unchanged.

For the most part dealings were sluggish. A few big blocks of low-priced stocks, however, put the day's turnover at around 700,000 shares.

Stocks giving a moderately good account of themselves included U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, International Nickel and Texas Corp.

Slipping occasionally were Bethlehem, KeKnnecott, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, General Electric, United Aircraft, Cerro de Pasco and Dow Chemical.

In the curb support was given American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Brewster Aero, Pennroad and Pantepec.

Selected Bonds Rise

Small rising influences came into the bond market today as traders operated on a selective basis.

Fractional gains were in the majority toward the close.

U. S. Treasuries continued to attract considerable interest, the long-term issues advancing around 2/32 of a point in over-the-counter dealings. Stock exchange governments moved into line with outside prices.

American Telephone 3s sold in large volume a shade above Saturday's close, continuing last week's large turnover in this issue.

Fractionally higher among other domestic corporates were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, Wabash first 5s of '39 and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

Minor losses were chalked up for Firestone 3s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and New York Central 5s. A light volume of both second grade and better issues traded unchanged.

Denmark 6s of '42 and Peru 6s of '61 eased in the foreign section, where volume was light. Canada 4s were quoted higher.

Columbia Steel Co. To Raise Capacity

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Columbia Steel Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp., announced it was increasing the steel making capacity of its Pittsburg, Calif., plant by 77,000 net tons of ingots annually.

The program will require numerous changes and additions in plant setup, including a new semi-continuous rod mill, extension of open hearth buildings and warehousing facilities.

The announcement said the increase would place the company "in a stronger position to meet the demands of national defense."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Equity Corp pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Sec Gen Corp $7pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Sec Gen Cor $6pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Extra				
Avondale Mills	6c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do	6c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Florsheim S A	75c	..	Oct. 30	Nov. 14
do B	75c	..	Oct. 30	Oct. 24
Loblaw G "A&B"	12½c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
US Loan Soc (Phil)	10c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
US Pipe & Fdry	50c	..	Dec. 30	Nov. 29
Liquidating				
First Nat Bk of Englewood (Chicgo)	$525	..	Dec. 15	.....
Irregular				
Appleton Co	$2	..	Oct. 28	Oct. 21
Burroughs Add.M	25c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 17
Intertype Corp	60c	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 27
New England Pd	10c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Smith (A O) Corp	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Regular				
Adams Millis	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Am Gen Corp $3pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
do $2 pf	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Am Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Am Indepndnt Co pf	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Ca Inv Fd	$1.75	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 13
	4c	..	Nov.	Oct. 21
Camden F Ins Assn	50c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Champ P & Fiber	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
	$1.50	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Chesapke-Cp Cor	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Dec. 13
Collins Co	62.50	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Com J&Lt $5 pf	37½c	Q	Dec.	Nov. 15
Farmers & Traders L Ins	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Oct. 25
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Gen Foods	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Granby C M & Smit	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Haskelite Mfg Cor	15c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Heyden Chemical	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Indug Tr Co (Prov)	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Insl Secur (Aviatn)	42c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Intl Harvester pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Keystone Cus P B2	81c	..	Oct. 1	Nov. 18
Kings Co Tr Trust	$20	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Klein (D E) Co	35c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Do pf	62½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf	62½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Liberty T&Tr(Phila)	62½c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Loblaw Grocs A&B	$1	S	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Loew's pf	$2.62½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Lumbermen's Insurance (Philas)	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 28
Macy & Co (R H)	$1.75	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 17
Moodys Inv S pf	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Monroe Calcu Mach	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 1
Nation-Wide Sec B	5c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Natl Savings & Trust		..	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Wash ston, D C	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
N Eng Fund ct ben int	19c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
N Eng Wat Lt & Pw	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Atlas $6 pf				
Occidental Ins	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Pacif G&E 6 pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do 5½ pf	34⅜c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do 5 pf	31¼c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Pan Am Trust	31¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Provident Tr (Phil)	25c	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Pub Serv Corp (N J)	90c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Reinf				
Do 7% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Rheem Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rose's 5, 10 & 25s	34½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Inc	80c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Royal Trust Co (Mon-treal)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rstrat. Gen Corp	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Ruestless Iron & St	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do pf	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Safeway & Man Lunch	62½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Ser Pr Inc	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Seaboard Surety	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Sharon Stl Hd Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Smith (A O) Corp	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Stein (A) & Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Stewart-Warner	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Sunshine Mining	25c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Texas Pac Land Tr	$1.50	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Union Oil Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
United Aircraft	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Vanadium Corp Am	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Wash Wat Pwr	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Wayne Pump	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Wesson Oil & Snow	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Western Un Tel	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Wheeling Steel pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Wilcox Oil	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Wisc Pwr & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Yale & Tn	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Yellow Truck & Coach	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Young (J S) Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	Oct 17
51¾	44	Aeme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8½	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22	22	22	Oct 17
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
43	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 17
5	3	Alaska Jun	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
9½	8½	Alleghany Corp	4	9	9	9	Oct 17
10⅝	6⅝	Alleg pf xw	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 17
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
23⅝	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
107½	144½	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 18
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	152	151½	151½	
14¾	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	
		Allied M (¾g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
86¼	71¾	Allied Str pf (3)	1	86	86	86	Oct 18
37	25¾	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	11	28½	28	28	— ⅛
21¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 16
1⅞	½	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 23
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	55	55	
19¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (.90)	6	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.30g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	34½	34½	34½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
185	172½	Am Can pf (7)	7	84	83¾	84	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
23½	18½	Am C & F pf (7)	9	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	66	65	65	+1½
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
8¾	6¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
9⅞	4⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	12	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17	17	17	Oct 18
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
24⅜	11⅞	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	20¼	19½	20¼	Oct 18
37⅜	21¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
38½	29	Am F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 18
4⅛	2¾	Am-HawSS (3g)	2	53⅞	53¾	53¾	Oct 18
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3½	3¾	Oct 18
51¼	44¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 18
2¼	1⅛	Am Home (2.40)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	Oct 16
36½	20	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 18
7¾	4¼	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
13¼	9	Am Internat'l	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	43	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17½	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
95¼	79	Am Locomotive	12	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am Loc pf 5¼k	7	84¾	84¾	84¾	+1½
6½	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11½	11	11	Oct 16
22½	15½	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 17
3¼	1	Am Metal (¾g)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	9	4½	4¼	4½	
39	25	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	AP&L $5pf 49¾k	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am Rad & S .45g	26	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7	4¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	13¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Saf R (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Seating(1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 17
155	136¾	Am S & R (2g)	5	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150½	150½	150½	— ½
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	3	40	40	40	Oct 17
11½	8¾	Am Stl Fd (1½g)	9	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13½	9	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	
22¾	13	Am Stove (.90g)	3	19	18¾	19	
98	81	Am Sug R (½g)	1	95	95	95	
19¾	11¾	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	18½	18	18	Oct 17
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	152	152	152	
73½	62	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	152½	152	152	
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68½	68½	68½	
		Am Tob B (5)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
159	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	Oct 16
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
29½	24	Am Viscose ½pf	10	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
116¾	113¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Am Water Wks	12	3½	3½	3½	
8¾	5½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
81½	81	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	3	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅛
58¾	46½	Am Zinc L &S	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
30	22½	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
17¼	11¼	Anaconda (1½g)	21	47¼	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
12½	9	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
2¼	1	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 17
33¾	26	A P W Paper	1	11	11	11	Oct 3
112¾	109½	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 17
70¼	47½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110¼	110½	Oct 18
72	60	Armour Ill	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 14
34⅜	23	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Armstrong 1½g	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
6¾	4¼	Arnold C (¾g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¾	Artloom (.52½g)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 15
88	79½	Assd Dry Goods	4	5	5	5	Oct 16
102½	87	Assd D G 1pf(6)	3	85	84¾	84¾	Oct 9
35½	23	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	86	86	86	Oct 2
31⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
70¼	60½	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	28¾	28	28¼	Oct 16
28½	13½	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	2	65¾	65	65¾	+ ¼
42½	13½	Atl Coast Line	46	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¾
54	16½	Atl G&W Indies	8	45	43½	45	+2½
114¾	107	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	55¾	54½	55	— ¼
111¼	107	Atl Refining (1)	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
7¼	6¾	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp (1½g)	1	50	50	50	Oct 17
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	71½	71½	71½	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Oct 18
3⅞	1⅝	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 15
6¼	2¾	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
		Aviation Corp	36	3½	3½	3½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	17	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3½	Balt & Ohio	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8¾	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barber Br (¼g)	3	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	Barnsdall (.40g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks 84g	5	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Oct 17
27½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+1
104½	103	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (8)	1	104	104	104	
108	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
		Beech-Nut (4a)	3	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 8
41¼	32¾	Bendix Av (4g)	1	37	37	37	Oct 17
20¼	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	14	13¾	14	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
94¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	29¾	29½	29¾	Oct 18
89½	59¾	Beth Steel (4½g)	15	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
131½	119½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	
31¾	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	28½	28	28	
23¾	16½	Black & Deck (3)	1	21	21	21	Oct 17
10¼	6¾	Blaw-Knox 45g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
18¾	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14	14	14	Oct 18
24⅝	12¾	Boeing Airplane	41	20¾	19¾	20	
35	23½	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	2	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
23½	17¾	Bond Strs (1.80)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
21¾	17¾	Borden Co (.90g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	22	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
39¾	30	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Oct 18
4⅝	2¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25⅞	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	6	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
41	26½	Briggs & S (2½g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
45½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 17
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 16
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Trr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
36½	30	Bkly Un Gas	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
14¼	10	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	
12¾	8½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 17
9¾	8½	Bucyrus-E(.85g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
34½	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
35¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
20½	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 17
9¾	7½	Burr Add (.70g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Bush Terminal	4	5¼	5	5	
		Butler Br (.30g)	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
23	19¾	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	
4¾	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
13	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	8	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	22	22	22	
84	51	Calif P pf (3½)	1	84	84	84	Oct 2
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (5½g)	10	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17½	10¼	Camph Wy (.80g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¼	Canada Dry (.60)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	42	15¾	15½	15½	
30½	24	Cannon M (1½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 6
36½	32	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
8½	5½	Carr & Gen (.10)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 6
57¾	43	Case(J I) Co (3a)	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	
50¾	40	Caterpil Tr (3)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
29½	16½	Celanese (1g)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
11¾	7¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14¾	11¾	Cent Foundry	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	2¼	Cent Violeta S	1	2½	2½	2½	
57	50	Century Rib M	24	54	53¾	54	
14¾	26¾	Cerro de Pas(4g)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
49¾	16½	Certi-teed Prod	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
11¾	8¾	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 17
17½	13¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
11¾	8¾	Checker Cab	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 16
8¾	5¾	Ches & Ohio (2)	16	33½	33½	33½	Oct 17
11¾	8¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Oct 17
103½	83½	Ches Corp	4	100½	100½	100½	Oct 18
14¾	10	Chi & E Ill	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
6¼	1¾	Chi & E Ill A	49	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	66	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	3	15½	15	15	
44⅛	37½	Chi P T cv pf (2½)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 17
84	49	C P T pr pf(2½g)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
		Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 17
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
		C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 20
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
14⅝	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 18
3	1¼	Childs Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 20
72½	53½	Chrysler (4½g)	30	115¾	113¾	115¾	Oct 18
109¾	84	City I & F (.90g)	5	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 15
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	1	32	32	32	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	4	25	24	24	—2½
43½	26½	Climax M (1.20)	9	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
39½	28½	Cluett P (2g)	1	104	104	104	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2.40)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	62	61¼	61¼	Oct 18
101¾	17¾	Colgate-P (¼a)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 18
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 18
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	10	18½	18	18½	Oct 18
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada's Taxes Slice Heavily Into Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The industry of Canada, judging by the latest returns of leading companies, is not profiteering in this war. On the contrary, many of the nation's largest corporations, with a huge new volume of business, are making less profits than before the war.

The Financial Post, Canada's leading financial paper, has studied the position of 130 of the chief industries of the country. These figures cover the companies' last fiscal year, generally corresponding to the calendar year. They show that net earnings were lower in 1940 than in 1939. The net profits of these companies rose by $67,600,000 in 1940 but this was before the Government started to collect its war taxes. The increase was more than wiped out when the new taxes required $71,600,000, leaving the shareholders with $4,000,000 less than in the previous year.

Increase in Taxes

The excess profits tax rate is 75 per cent.

This year will show comparable results in the larger corporations, the Financial Post believes. It is true that some companies are making more net profit than in peacetime, but the general pattern is the same—huge extra turnover cancelled out in general by huge extra taxes. Yet there is a strong demand in the Canadian Parliament for a still larger excess profits tax. Socialist members would raise it from 75 to 100 per cent, though Britain has permitted part of its 100 per cent tax to be credited to industry as a postwar saving.

Up to now there has been no indication from the Canadian Government that it intends to change its existing levy which takes three quarters of war profits and 40 per cent of normal profits and, after that, charges drastic income taxes against individuals who receive these profits in dividends.

The incidence of this system varies considerably between various groups of industries because of their pre-war level of profits which governs the excess profits tax. For example, in metal working and textile industries the Government's share of profits is greater than that of the shareholders, the Financial Post finds. Considering the 130 companies as a whole, the Government took 39 cents out of every dollar of profits as compared with 19 cents in the last pre-war year. In other words, taxes rose by 150 per cent while the margin left for shareholders was cut by 2.016 per cent and down as far as 22 per cent in some companies.

Of the eight large groups of industries studied, only one showed a gain in net profit. This was the pulp and paper industry which suddenly recovered in the war from years of acute depression. It showed a gain in net profits of 85 per cent. Metals showed a drop of 1 per cent; the extractive industries a drop of 4 per cent; utilities a drop of 8 per cent; consumer industries a drop of 13 per cent; textiles a drop of 22 per cent; gold a drop of 3 per cent, and miscellaneous industries a drop of 3 per cent.

Industry More Efficient

The war has had another marked effect on Canadian industry. It is becoming more efficient, cutting costs and increasing unit production. For instance, in one Canadian plant a major operation connected with a key tool of warfare is being done in 12 hours, though specifications provided for 24 hours. New machinery will soon do the job in three hours. In another plant, says the Financial Post, the cost of machining one part for a vital weapon has been cut by $350. In another plant it used to cost $26 to produce a cast steel part with a life of 1,000 miles of service. Now a better quality part is being produced for $6 with a guaranteed life of 5,000 miles.

J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, recently explained the position of Canadian industry in wartime thus: "Taking into consideration the excess profits tax and corporation income tax, together with the steeply progressive personal income tax—the rates of which run up as high as 96 per cent in income in the highest bracket—I think you will agree that this war is being financed in such a way that no great fortunes can be accumulated out of wartime profits. The fact is that after payment of taxes the incomes of the rich and well-to-do are being drastically reduced. They are not the ones who are getting the large increases in the national income."

In fact, it is very doubtful, the Financial Post believes, that as a whole industry will make as much as 2 per cent net on war work after paying the new taxes.

Steel Rate This Week Eases Off

NEW WYORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Steel operations this week will average 97.8 per cent of capacity, a drop of .6 of a point from the previous week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The rate a month ago was 96.8 per cent and a year ago 94.9 per cent.

Spencer Shoe Sales Gain

Spencer Shoe Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the five weeks ended Oct. 4, 1941, 14.8 per cent above those for the like period of 1940, and for the 44 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1941, 14.7 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1940 period. The company has received contracts for 90,000 pairs of Army garrison shoes amounting to $243,750, giving the company an aggregate of 493,000 pairs totaling $970,520 from Government contracts since Dec. 31, 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	105.22	105.22	105.22
11 3¼s 46-44	106.21	106.20	106.20
1 3¼s 49-46	109.29	109.29	109.29
89 2¼s 72-67	102.29	102.24	102.29
2 3s 52-46	105.17	105.17	105.17

New York City Bonds

36 3s 80	109¼	109¼	109¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	81	81	81
2 Alleghany 5s '44 mod	90½	90½	90½
1 Alleghany 5s '49 mod	78	78	78
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60¼	59½	59½
11 Am&For Pss 2030	104	104	104
4 AmIGChem 5¼s 49	65¼	65	65¼
4 Am T&T 2¼s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109¼	109¼
2814 Am T&T 2s 86	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Ann Arb 4s 95	111¾	111¼	111¾
1 Arm Del 4s 57	88½	88½	88½
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	104¾	104½	104½
3 AT&SF 4s 48	108	108	108
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	110½	110½	110½
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	77½	77½	77½
12 A C Line 4½s 64	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 A C Line 5s 45	83	82¾	82¾
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	95½	95½	95¼
Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	38½	38½	38½
Atl Gul&W I 5s 59	29¼	29¼	29¼
11 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	103	103	103
15 B&O 95 st A	80	80	80
7 B&O 95 st C	32½	31½	31½
3 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 B&O 95 st F	32	32	32
83 B&O cv 4s 60	32	31½	31½
24 B&O 4s 48	32¼	32	32
24 B&OPLE&WV 4s251st	50½	50½	50½
8 B&O S W 50 st	50½	50½	50½
8 B&O T C 4s 50	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	46	46	46
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	121¼	121¼	121¼
5 Beth Bl 3½s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Beth Bl 3½s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28	28	28
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	70	70	70
1 Bkly Un Gas 4½s 57 B	101½	101½	101½
14 Buf R&P 5s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	107	107	107
1 Can Nat 4s 60 fc	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat 4½s 51 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 54 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 57 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 56 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 55 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 59 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 58 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 52 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 53 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 60 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 61 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 63 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 64 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 65 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 66 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 67 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 68 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 69 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 70 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 71 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 72 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 73 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 74 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 75 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 76 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 77 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 78 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 79 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 80 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 81 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 82 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 83 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 85 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 88 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 89 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 93 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 07 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 09 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 11 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 12 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 13 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 15 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 16 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 17 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 18 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 19 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 20 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 21 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 22 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 23 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 24 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 25 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 26 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 27 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 28 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 29 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 30 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 31 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 32 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 33 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 34 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 35 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 36 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 37 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 38 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 39 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 40 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 41 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 42 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 43 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 44 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 45 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 46 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 47 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 48 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Can Nat 4½s 55 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 56 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 57 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 58 fc	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat 4½s 59

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Says Industrial Activity Holding at High Level

Business and Industry

Southeast May Get Rationing Of Electricity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission states plans are being drawn for compulsory rationing of electricity in the Southeast and probably would be made effective Nov. 3 unless rain of a "super power pool" relieved the energy shortage now threatening defense operations in that area.

The pool, providing interchange of power among utilities, now is being formed, but commission experts appeared uncertain whether it would eliminate any necessity for curtailment in the non-essential uses of power.

It was understood that if rationing was decided upon it would be accomplished by a compulsory order, probably from the Office of Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson.

An informed quarter said it probably would embrace limitations on non-essential industrial, commercial and home use of electricity. However, detailed plans were not completed.

Commission sources indicated that Federal officials were of the opinion that a volunteer system of curtailment, such as was tried last summer, would not prove practicable to meet the threatening new emergency, caused by the protracted drought.

The southeast is the center of large aluminum and other defense production.

One large utility in the area was reported to have in its hydro reservoirs only sufficient water for about two weeks operations. A report from the geological survey today said 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy had been lost due to shortage of water in the 12 months ending Sept. 30.

It was indicated that any rationing order issued would apply to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Financiers to Be Witnesses in Suit Against Pullman Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Forty-three of the Nation's leading financiers, railroad and car manufacturing executives, including J. Pierpont Morgan, have been subpoenaed by a special three-judge federal court to appear as witnesses in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Pullman companies.

Among the others are George Whitney, Morgan partner; Richard King Mellon of Pittsburgh; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., board chairman of the General Motors Corporation; Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York, and David A. Crawford, Chicago, President of the Pullman Company.

They are among 31 individuals named as defendants in the suit which charges violations of the anti-trust laws. Companies named are the Pullman Company, the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Pullman, Inc., and the Pullman Car and Manufacturing Corporation.

The trial is scheduled to open here Nov. 3.

The subpoenas were ordered by Judge Biggs, Jr., senior member of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, who will sit at the trial with two colleagues, Judges Albert B. Maris and Herbert F. Goodrich.

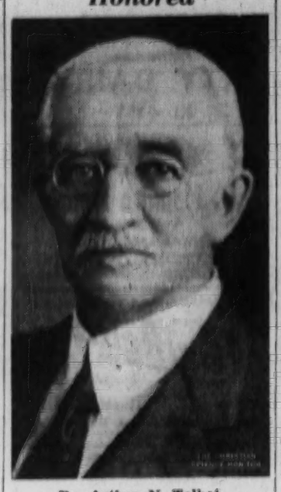
Army Asks Bids On Worsted Cloth

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bids to supply 33,000,000 yards of cloth to the Army are being asked by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, the War Department announced.

To obtain the widest possible distribution among small manufacturers, a minimum of 25,000 yards will be specified in the bid invitations, and the department also will reserve the right to place a maximum restriction on the total award to any one manufacturer.

The cloth to be purchased included 12,800,000 yards of light shade olive drab 18-ounce serge, 7,700,000 yards of similar material in a dark shade, and 12,600,000 yards of 10½-ounce olive drab flannel shirting. These purchases, with deliveries to start in January and be completed by next August will complete the department's worsted cloth purchases for the 1942 fiscal year, officials said.

Honored



Dr. Arthur N. Talbot

To be honored by the American Railway Engineering Association in recognition of nearly 30 years of outstanding research for the railroads. Mr. Talbot is professor emeritus of the University of Illinois and a bronze tablet will be presented to the university for erection in the laboratory bearing his name. The occasion will mark the retirement of Dr. Talbot as chairman of the association's special committee on stresses in railroad track. Since he became head of the committee in 1914, his work has resulted in important improvements in this field.

U. S. Living Costs Increase 8.1 P. C. Since August, 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs in the United States since August, 1939, the month before the outbreak of the war in Europe, have risen 8.1 per cent, and since June, 1940, when the defense program was inaugurated, the boost has been 6.2 per cent, according to a survey by the Conference Board.

The Board reported that advances were generally small in the last half of 1940, and that the major part of the rise, or 5.6 per cent, occurred since last January. In the first five months of this year the Board's index showed an average monthly increase of .3 per cent, while from June to September, however, the average monthly rise was 1 per cent.

The rising retail prices of foods has caused the major portion of the advance in living costs, other items in the family budget having begun their upswing only recently, the Board said, adding that between August, 1939, and September, 1941, food prices rose 18.7 per cent. Since June, 1940, it reported, the increase has been 13 per cent, and since January 13.6 per cent.

Simultaneously the Board said living costs rose between August and September in each of the 60 industrial cities surveyed. Advances ranged from a low of .8 per cent in Cleveland, Ohio, to a high of 4.9 per cent in Oakland, Calif., the Board reported.

Higher Zinc Price Ceiling Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced a new zinc price schedule, increasing the ceilings on zinc scrap and secondary slab zinc.

In addition, all zinc scrap prices were placed on a shipping point basis and premiums were established for scrap shipments in quantity.

Mr. Henderson said the increases reflected the advance from 7.25 cents to 8.25 cents a pound in the price of primary zinc allowed last week by the Office of Price Administration to stimulate and maintain production of the vital defense metal.

Mr. Henderson said all OPA price schedules for non-ferrous scrap metals were on f.o.b. shipping point bases, thus giving an equal opportunity to all scrap purchasers to compete for supplies. Such competition was not always possible when ceiling prices were on a delivered basis because of varying transportation costs.

More Cotton Goods Ceiling Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has placed virtually all major types of cotton goods under price ceilings which will be adjusted automatically to the price of "spot" raw cotton.

The schedule, effective immediately, covers 13 leading types of cloth and marks extension of price ceilings to approximately two thirds of all primary cotton textiles. Revised schedules for combed yarns and combed yarn fine goods are in preparation, Mr. Henderson said.

Divided Into Groups

Carded yarn goods have been divided into four groups for purposes of the new schedule—print cloth yarn, sheeting yarn, denims and colored yarn cloths.

As applied to print cloth and sheeting yarn, the formula provides for adjustment, downward or upward, of one-half cent a pound in the price of goods for every change of 43.7 points in the price of raw "spot" cotton.

The yardstick is based on the closing price on 10 "spot" markets and any revision in prices will take effect on the day after such a 43.7 point change. Prices thus established continue in effect until the day after another 43.7 fluctuation.

For denims and colored yarns, the schedule provides that the ceiling price for the basic grade, 2.20 yards to the pound, will be adjusted up or down a quarter of a cent upon each fluctuation of 46 points in the price of cotton. Denims of other weights, solid color denims and striped denims are adjusted to this base price in line with the "denim card" now in use throughout the trade.

Price Adjustments

Other colored yarn cloths, excepting pants coverts, will undergo price adjustments of one eighth of a cent a yard upon each change of 42 points in the price of cotton. The price of cotton pants coverts will be raised or lowered 30 cents upon a 42-point change.

In every case, Henderson said, the ceiling prices applicable on the day any contract is made shall govern all subsequent deliveries under such contract.

Further, he emphasized, deliveries of goods subject to the old ceiling, under contracts made on or before Oct. 20, must be carried out at prices not exceeding the old ceilings.

Construction First Three Quarters 1941 Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction awards in the first three quarters of 1941 were the greatest for any like period since 1929, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

Contracts for 37 eastern states amounted to $4,510,879,000, compared with $2,784,352,000 in the first three quarters of 1940, a gain of 62 per cent.

The statistical service said nonresidential building contracts totaled $1,682,166,000, more than double the same period a year ago, while residential construction amounted to $1,561,285,000, up 38 per cent from last year.

For the month of September, building and engineering contracts totaled $623,292,000, slightly below the record level of August but 79 per cent ahead of September last year. Commenting on the September figures, Thomas S. Holden, President of F. W. Dodge Corp., said:

"Recent trends toward peak construction activity are obviously dampened considerably by the SPAB order of Oct. 9 restricting non-defense construction. Nevertheless, the defense construction and the defense housing needs of the coming year will require a very large construction volume, probably more than in any post-depression year except 1940 and 1941."

Auto Output Tops Previous Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News, in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry, said that the ironing out of labor differences which slowed down Ford Motor Co. operations had boosted the week's total output as manufacturers strove for maximum production permitted under curtailment orders.

The trade paper said that production in the past week was 86,875 units. This compared with 84,185 units the preceding week and 112,773 vehicles in the corresponding period a year ago.

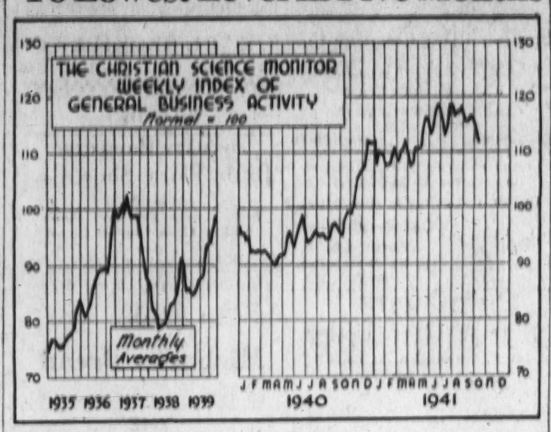
U. S. Eases Restrictions On Raw Silk Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has eased its restrictions on the silk industry to expedite production of parachutes and facilitate resumption of certain of the industry's essential operations.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, amended the order of last July 26 freezing all raw silk supplies and assigned a preference rating to contracts and orders placed by the Army, Navy and Weather Bureau for silk cloth, shroud lines and thread; to orders for silk in any form required by manufacturers to fill such defense needs; and to all orders of the defense supplies corporation.

The amendment prohibits any further transfers of titles to stocks of raw silk without specific authorization from the priorities director, thus assuring availability of silk for defense requirements.

Monitor Business Index Drops To Lowest Level in Five Months



Continuing the decline of the previous fortnight, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity dropped sharply during the week ended Oct. 11 to the lowest level since the first part of May. It registered 111.7 (prel.), compared with 113.7 a week earlier and 95.8 for the week ended Oct. 12, 1940.

Two of the three components accounted for the loss. Bank debits outside New York City declined more than seasonally for the week. Miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations with a substantial decrease. Usually the downturn in miscellaneous loadings begins around the second week of October, but this year the turn came shortly after the middle of September and the volume has declined steadily since.

Partially offsetting the losses in the other two components was a modest increase in electric power production which topped expectations for a seasonal and trend advance and set a new all-time record in total output. The adjusted figure equaled the year's high reached in the preceding two months.

While some gains in industrial production were noted last week, such as a rebound in steel operations and an increase in automobile production, uncertainty regarding materials and labor conditions clouds the general outlook.

Retail trade reflected a more normal demand as the rush of forward buying subsided. Gains of 12 to 16 per cent over a year ago were reported throughout the country.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended Oct. 11, at the highest level since 1930.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 11.* 1941	Oct. 4, 1941	Oct. 12, 1940
Combined index	111.7	113.7	95.8
k debits outside NYC	111.1	118.2	88.3
Elec. power production	112.6	113.3	101.4
Misc carloadings	110.4	112.7	97.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its normal downward tendency, accompanied by commodities and to a slight extent by intermediate grade bonds. Rails resisted the trend. Companies which have recently issued rights to buy stock showed particular weakness, including Westinghouse. Dow had not done so well, in this connection, and Telephone's public a short time ago showed more interest in the debentures than in the stock offered to it by the company.

The week's worst decline, Thursday, followed a rumor round the street that the President had dismissed his Cabinet meeting to confer with high military officials, which turned out to be so; and the warning to American ships in Far Eastern waters to stay in port added to the decline, as well as the Japanese Cabinet upset, reinstating the war party. The German push on Moscow didn't help either; Russian defeat would bring the war nearer to this country, meaning a still harder time for stockholders.

The fall in commodities was sharp. Wheat fell Thursday the limit; so did rye, corn, oats, soybeans (which have been weak for some time and are very volatile anyway in price), and cottonseed oil; the Dow-Jones commodity index had the sharpest drop for a single day since it was started in 1933. Thursday was reminiscent of the May, 1940, break in commodities. Wheat actually fell well below the Government loan rate adjusted to Chicago prices.

Superficial reasons for the commodity price break were several, including the Argentine trade treaty, the Far Eastern situation, the Kearny torpedoeing, and the seige of Moscow, scheduled beneficiary in certain commodities under lease-lend. And the price-control bill is expected to go through now in a fortnight.

Real Reasons

But the real reasons were deeper. For one, commodities have advanced so far that a technical reaction" was overdue. More than this, there may be a tapering in demand for commodities for a while now, because there has been a tremendous amount of hoarding both by individual consumers and by industrial processors. The latter in particular is likely to end for several reasons.

For one thing, the defense authorities are getting after corporate hoarders of commodities, i. e., after corporations which have thriftily done a great deal of forward buying. Hereafter those engaged on defense jobs will probably get only enough to take care of inventory shortage, and if they have surplus commodities will have to use them up first.

For another thing, the shortage in a single minor commodity in non-defense industries may tie up much larger inventories of more important commodities and so force pooling, unloading, switching, etc., in place of further forward buying even if the latter were possible.

Anent stock prices, earnings comparisons with last year are from here on likely to be in the main unfavorable. For the first half of 1941 the comparison was the pre-defense conditions. Now it is with earnings under the initial stage of the defense program—when controls had not begun to get very tight, and taxes were much smaller than now. From here on, earnings before taxes are likely to be much bigger, but earnings after taxes smaller than a year earlier. The dividend outlook is even darker, because many corporations will conserve cash for tax increases, post-war survival, etc.

No Freight Car Shortage

The railroads have a chance to throw their chests out, because the carloadings peak of the year is now past without any car shortage of importance. The peak was 919,000 cars in the week ended Sept. 27, unusually early, against earlier predictions of from 950,000 to 1,000,000 cars.

For one reason, there was considerable forward buying, and for another, the business indices have now been on a slow downslide for nearly three months, due to priorities unemployment. It is not likely to last, but it came just in time for the railroads. Furthermore, the roads have done a good deal of economizing on the use of cars, through better loading, routing, etc.

Reason why the Treasury will take over the borrowing for its corporate children like RFC and USHA is probably that it wants to be able to centralize its program for arranging the kind of offerings which will find a larger place in non-banking portfolios. Most of the "guaranteed" issues used to go to the commercial banks. There also seems a trend, perhaps temporary, toward an increase in the output of short-term or intermediate term Treasury offerings instead of very long offerings like the one just so successfully sold. A clarification is expected soon of the outlook for "rights" on maturing "guaranteed" issues. The Treasury's announcement last week that it would handle the financing for all its children dropped the currently maturing RFC and USHA issues down to par with a dull thud as it appeared that they would get no rights to subscribe to refunding issues, as their owners had been expecting. Meantime tax-exempt issues are rising sky-high as they get scarcer and scarcer and the taxes from which they are exempt get hearier and heavier.

Market Argument

Some people in Wall Street are making the following curious argument to prove that stock prices aren't heading for absolute zero. The London and Berlin markets are the illustrations. London has been generally headed higher since its plunge after the Battle of France, while Berlin rose almost steadily from March to September, from an index price of 175 to 215, despite a nominal German Government ceiling on dividends of 6 per cent on invested capital.

The definition of "invested capital" was apparently the joker; it can be increased by the capitalization of reserves, etc. But the major reason for the Berlin Boerse's rise, and apparently in part for London's, is that there is no other place in which to put surplus "capital seeking investment."

The general argument is that "suppose we are headed for a totalitarian economy or managerial revolution such as has occurred in Germany and is going on in Britain, there still will be stocks, and buyers for stocks willing to pay well for them." However, this argument does not seem to dispose adequately of the long decline in London prices which preceded the last 15 months' rise.

Industrial Output Rises In September

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said that industrial output advanced seasonally during September, holding adjusted index of activity at 160 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, the third month that level has been maintained.

The board said that the high rate of activity continued through the first half of October with further advances in defense production accompanied by smaller output of some civilian goods, particularly automobiles, rubbber and silk.

Industrial prices went up, the board said, but farm prices declined after the middle of September and fell again in mid-October.

The reduction in silk mill activity pulled down the level of textile production, while coal output showed less than the customary increase as a result of work stoppages at some mines, the board said.

General merchandise distribution rose less than seasonally in September following an unusually large volume in August. The board said that department store sales were down during the first half of October after a peak reached late in September as the result of purchases in anticipation of new federal taxes.

Meanwhile, the Commence Department reported that industrial banking company loans declined 13.3 per cent during September, the first month of installment credit regulation.

Consumer loan balances, which stood at $309,400,00 at the end of August, were expected to show a drop of about $4,000,000 for September. Last year they rose by $2,500,000.

The September loan volume was 3.2 per cent below the same month a year ago and was first month in 1941 to show a decline compared with the corresponding 1940 month.

Bank Clearings Up 17 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in leading cities in the week ended Oct. 15 amounted to $6,209,729,000, a gain of 17 per cent over $5,308,783,000 in the comparable period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The turnover fell $608,480,000 below that for the preceding week.

At outside centers, Seattle had the biggest rise over a year ago at 35.8 per cent. Other important gainers included New Orleans and Louisville, each with 32.7 per cent; Kansas City, 32.6; Cincinnati, 32; Minneapolis, 30.2; St. Louis, 27.1, and Cleveland, 26.9.

G. E. Supervisor

J. F. Eckel

Appointed supervisor of General Electric's subcontracting program. In his new post Mr. Eckel heads up the direction of G-E's subcontracting policies and practices, as set up by company officials, handling relations with subcontractors as well as interested defense officials. He has been with the company since 1918.

Probable Shortage Of Manganese Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Manganese Producers Association predicted a probable shortage of manganese, essential in steel manufacture, because of this country's reliance "on imported ore and uninterrupted shipping."

A statement by J. Carson Adkerson, president of the association, said that 2,000 domestic manganese deposits were lying dormant and urged the Government to develop them because private capital is unavailable "on account of Government policies and the risks involved."

Steel Output Up 2½ Points To 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States rebounded 2½ points during the past week to 97 per cent of mill capacity, the principal factor being resumption at Chicago after labor interruption, according to the magazine Steel.

"Threatening labor conditions, however, and continued shortage of steelmaking scrap cast their shadows over the steel industry," continues the report, "with the possibility of steel production being severely curtailed before the winter is over.

"At the moment the Chicago district is the focal point in the labor situation, the short interruption of a week ago, which cost considerable production, being followed by various movements looking toward a closed shop and fraught with dynamite as they develop. Results of the campaign in that district are expected to be followed by similar tactics in other centers. A Detroit producer is strike-bound, with two blast furnaces and a dozen open hearths down.

"Unsettled strike against a Cleveland builder of automobile frames has caused at least three automobile builders to cease production, much of their output being for defense. Various other labor interruptions are taking place, the aggregate causing great loss of production.

"Currently steelmaking scrap is in an easier position, though the long-range prospect is little changed.

"Decision by SPAB to allow no construction except for national defense or health and safety of the public has had no direct effect so far, though its implications have caused some work to be abandoned."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, 8-79, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED
Two housemen; also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 415, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

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Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
418 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7343

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-609 MARKET STREET

Schagrins
216 West 9th Street Dial 2-3459
Coats Suits Dresses

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

EDMUND F. WILSON
Crystal — Porcelain
Silver
GIFTS
219 West Ninth Street

COAL Koppers COKE WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MABEL HARRELL
HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Rose Glow Cafe
Delicious Dinners
Pleasant Atmosphere
Excellent Service
Sundays 12:30 to 7:30 P. M.
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Cor. 14th and Euclid St., N.W.
Entrance 1368 Euclid
Telephone, Columbia 6361

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

HIGH GRADE COAL
COKE and WOOD
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., corner Elm Street

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMERICAN AMOCO CAT
American Fuel and Range Oils
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RICE & TYLER
General Electric Refrigerators—Ranges—Washers and other Appliances
PIANOS—RADIOS
74 Central Street—Dial 3351

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

EMPLOYERS MUTUALS

PRODUCTION is what you want. Steady work is what your men want. An accident in your plant means a loss for both. Eliminate hazards that cause accidents and both profit. Employers Mutual Safety Engineers do it for our policyholders. Get them on the job and see! Phone us now!

Employers Mutual
LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WISCONSIN
Offices in Principal Cities of the United States
Consult Your Local Telephone Directory

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: New, Exclusive, Patented, Personal Stationery "Envo-Letter" increases sales sensationally. Unusual profits. Write, Samples limited. Envoletter, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

CORSETIERES

WEAR SMART-FORM and you wear the finest. Call 8578 or 875 Elm Street for Corsetry Service, Manchester, N. H.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Active man as carpenter, jobber's helper. Call Waltham 3352-J after 6:00 p. m.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED at once waitress-assistant cook, Christian Scientist preferred, for small private school 65 miles from New York City. Box P-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Furnished room for gentleman; quiet, pleasant surroundings. Tel. B'port 5-7026. Box X-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Homelike room with private bath; all heat; central location; business man desired. Phone Mont. 2-2423-M.

N. Y. C.—ATTRACTIVE, LIGHT, single room; near Columbia and church; kitchen privileges. 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES repaired at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CASHIER, 12 years' experience with textile firm, also accounting experience; will travel; best references, B-1, 2518 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to middle-aged lady; willing to travel; Protestant; cheerful, refined. MRS. ETHEL C. ANDERSON, 320 Bronson Bldg., Attleboro, Mass.

EXPERIENCED young woman, Christian Scientist, nurse, companion, housekeeper; good reader and traveler; excellent references. N. O. S., 43 Elm St., Westport, Conn. Tel. 2-4766.

POSITION WANTED — Girl, 24, strongest sense is for language; wishes to study theology, medieval history anything pertaining to medieval life; year and a half experience in office; shorthand 120, typing 50. Tel. evening Geneva 6158 (Mass.).

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K. G. MOORE, Truckman
480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300
"Let Moore move you, more satisfied"

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Chl. 4-4469. Get our offer before selling.

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

Rinaldo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie Bags, Gloves,
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
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New and Exclusive
HATS
arriving for Fall and Winter
PICKERING HAT SHOP
30 Sabattus Street Phone 1952W

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Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Center of Maine Living; invites you to visit
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Wishmaker's House enables every woman to be her own decorator. Colors blend and match. The smallest accessory harmonizes. It's the new approach to decorating and one which P. M. & B. proudly offers to Maine women.
First Wishmaker's House, 4th floor

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
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RANDALL & McALLISTER COAL
PHONE 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New Hampshire

CONCORD

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

We recommend
Very Early Shopping
If you wish to avoid disappointment, if you wish to enjoy better values, early shopping is the solution! Don't wait until the last minute, even look ahead to Christmas by buying and ordering now.
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32 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Distinctive Millinery
Gifts and Cards for All Occasions
Lingerie, Hosiery

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
24 SCHOOL STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
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CAPITAL GARAGE
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TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage

General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Grade A
Guernsey Milk
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

HARPER METHOD SHOP

201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

Wear a Blouse
That actually makes the Suit—and makes it look smarter! They're here a-plenty!
HARRY G. EMMONS

We are distributors for
SILENT GLOW
Power and Range Burners
Concord Supply Co.
Opposite the State House Tel. 313

JOHN KLUGE
Hair Dresser
formerly of Newbury St., Boston
announces his
NEW SALON
at
98 No. Main Street Tel. 1881

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For a Centrally Located Place to Dine, Visit
Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Cor. of THIRD ST. and CENTRAL AVE.
Pleasant environment. Delicious Food. Courteous Service. We make our own Ice Cream of the best cream obtainable. We serve afternoon tea.

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CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73

Groceries and Meats
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced
Our Fall and Winter Lines of
WEARING APPAREL AND FOOTWEAR ARE COMPLETE
FARNHAM'S
LOTHROPS FARNHAM CO.
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

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FEARON'S Inc.

20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Special for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

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Send
FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
655 Elm Street Phone 3981

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

SUCCESS COATS OF THE YEAR
There have been great coat collections at Pariseau's before—but never more luxurious than this year.
$29.95 to $295.00
Coat Salon—Main Floor
PARISEAU'S

WATCHES!
Best Known Makes
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed
Your Dependable Jeweler
G. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

JENNEY
Fortified for '41
WINTER DRIVING!
Change Now AND DON'T forget your radiator. It is very probable that anti-freeze solutions will be scarce.
ZERONF—ZEREX
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
ELM AND BROOK STREETS

NASHUA

Put Your Money to Work for You
Buy a
Universal Washing Machine
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
New Headquarters
175 Amherst St. Tel. 2660

A New Piece of Furniture Will Awaken an Interest in Your Home
Shop at
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main St. Tel. 2340

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Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal and New England coke"
CONSOL
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

HALLOWE'EN
Candies and Novelties
MOULTON'S

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

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NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
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- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

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27 Caleb Earl Street off Broadway and One Mile Corner
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

PROVIDENCE

Emile
HAIRDRESSER
Put your Head in Emile's Hands
121 Medway Street Telephone
Off Wayland Avenue DExter 8914

The Shuttle Shop
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HAND BLOCKED LINENS
Made by a Venetian Refugee
Come in and See Them

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The WICKFORD GARAGE
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXACO ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

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COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
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SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

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Blue & Gray Lodge
323 N. Washington St., Route 1
Innerspring Mattresses
Free Garage Alex. 2592

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford
Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
For
FINE FURS
Newest, Smartest
CAROLYN EXCLUSIVES
sold in Lynchburg by
D. Moses & Co.

Bibee's
Lynchburg's Own Chain
visit our
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Meats — Fruits — Vegetables

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

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Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
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Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL
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NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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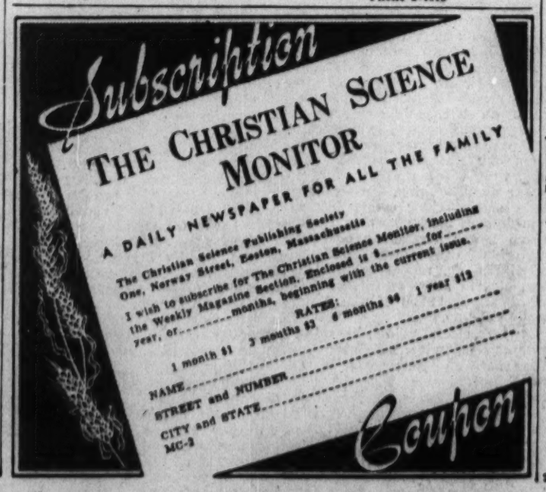
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
J. W. BRACKEN PHONE 27513
117 W. Charlotte St. Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.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CITY and STATE
MC-2
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VIRGINIA

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308 E. Grace Dial 24594

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
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For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 817 1st Street, S. E.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

DIAL 8121 Sanitone Cleaners
GARLAND'S
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
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West Virginia

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Exclusive Dealers
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CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave. Morgantown, W. Va.

Corner Pleasant St. and Coburn Ave.
CC ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing—Lubrication
TELEPHONE 9133

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THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

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Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 3-4618

ONTARIO

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We Aim to Be Worthy
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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supplied by
CITY DAIRY
KI. 6151

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MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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CONGER COAL
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201 Day or Night

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are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
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SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

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Naval, Military and Civil TAILORS
Uniforms a Speciality
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Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
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All Makes TYPEWRITERS for Cash
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LONDON

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No Feet Too Difficult
for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
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Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

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THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
COAL
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REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
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Invites her customers to send their Furs for cleaning, repairing and remodeling (no coupons).
Only Best Class Work
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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
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LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No coupons required)
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

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26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
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Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

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Give Your Man a Useful Gift This Christmas
Socks, Shirts, Underwear, Pyjamas, Scarves, Gloves
HENRY LAWES
448, Chiswick High Road, W. 4.
PHONE CHISWICK 2513

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker'S
Telephone Ealing 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

Ireland

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SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
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93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

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SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
24, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD. DUBLIN

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Air at the Seashore Actually Is Salty?

Mrs. W. A. B., of San Francisco, writes: "We have been wondering if the term 'salt air' is really accurate. Does salt evaporate with the water from the ocean and is it actually found in the air near the ocean as many people seem to believe? It has been my observation that when water containing salt evaporates, the salt is left behind. Also, does salt remain in

THE WIND CAPTURES SALT PARTICLES FROM THE CRESTS OF FOAMING BREAKERS

water when it freezes? That is, do icebergs, etc., contain salt?"

It is true that when salt water evaporates, the salt is left behind. But it is also true that the seashore air contains salt particles. The salt gets into the air in two ways. Spray from "white caps" and breakers evaporates and the salt in the droplets remains in the air to be blown about by the wind, just as dust particles are carried about by air currents. Also, the wind whips up salt particles from the rocks and sand on which salt has been deposited by the evaporation of the sea water with which they repeatedly have been drenched.

As to salty icebergs, icebergs always consist of fresh ice. Most icebergs are formed by the breaking off of huge masses of freshwater ice from the shore end of one glacier or another. But even when salt water freezes, the salt "freezes out" and the resulting ice is fresh.

However, any ice found floating in the ocean contains some salt. This salt was not frozen in the ice but is imprisoned there mechanically by the penetration of ocean water and spray into the cracks and crannies and bowl-shaped depressions in the ice.

The "freezing out" of various types of solids is seen in the manufacture of artificial ice. In freezing a pan or block of ice, the impurities tend to collect in the central core, which is the last part of the cake to freeze. This water core may be sucked out and the hole filled with distilled water, thus making a cake of uniformly fine ice.—W. P. Keasbey.

Selected as 'America's Safest Driver'

The solution to the appalling toll on the nation's highways lies in the scientific education of auto drivers and pedestrians alike, according to "America's Safest Driver," Miss Patricia Borman of Chicago, Ill. The 16-year-old Evanston High School senior speaks as an authority on the subject by virtue of her victory over hundreds of other contestants in the recent national safe-driving championship at Dearborn, Mich., sponsored by the Ford Good Drivers League.

Miss Borman's success in the contest is all the more remarkable in that she has been driving just a little more than a year. In preparation for the competition, she first studied all the traffic rules, an effort which too few drivers trouble themselves with, and then, after thorough comprehension of all the regulations, started out with the family car to practice starting, stopping, backing, turning, driving in fog, snow and sleet, day and night, until she had perfected herself in all the prescribed tests of public safety.

Wide World

The photographs on the right reveal: (1) An obstacle test devised by Miss Borman. Inset: Miss Patricia Borman. (2) Patricia says, "Before I start on a trip, I always check my car to see if it is in perfect running order." (3) "Motorists should never straddle traffic lines." (4) "Signaling for a turn is only part of the job, you must also be in the proper lane, making the turn only when the traffic is clear enough to do so in safety."

It's Practice That Counts

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A Los Angeles, California, street, noted for its Mexican shops.
2. The House of Plantagenet ruled England from Henry II in 1154, through Richard II in 1377.
3. On the Owyee River in Oregon; built for irrigation in 1932; 420 feet high.
4. It runs from Amherst to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, giving scenic views of land and sea.
5. Portuguese port used by trans-Atlantic clippers.
6. Louisiana: a bayou is a sluggish inlet from a lake or bay.
7. The chief criminal court for London; famous in history and literature.
8. A name applied to Diamond Head in the Hawaiian Islands.
9. Colorado, 14,291 feet.
10. A seaport and capital of Dutch Guiana.

A Verse for Today . . .

For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock.—Ps. 27:5.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bjoerling, Jussi (yōōs'-i byûr'-ling) — Swedish tenor who will make a concert tour in the United States.

Camacho, Gen. Maximino Avila (mäk'-sē-mē'-nō ä'-vē-lä kä-mä'-chō) — Brother of Mexico's President, appointed Minister of Communications and Public Works.

Eliáš, Gen. Alois (ä'-lô-is ē'-li-äsh) — Premier of the German-controlled government in Prague, Czechoslovakia, arrested and convicted on a charge of treason.

Gutiérrez, Alberto Ostria (äl-bĕr'-tō ōs'-trē-ä gōō-tyĕr'-räs) — Foreign Minister of Bolivia.

Heydrich, Reinhard (rīn'-härt hī'-drix) — In charge of the German secret police in Czechoslovakia.

Nedítch, Field Marshal Milan —popular spelling of Nedić— (mē'-län nē'-dich) — Premier of Serbia.

Taborda, Raúl Damonte (rä ōōl' dä-mōn'-tā tä-bōr'-thä) — Director of a Congressional investigation of anti-democratic activities in Argentina.

Takungpao (dä-gōōng-bou— even accent) — Influential Chinese newspaper published in Chungking.

von Hentig, Wilhelm (vĭl'-hĕlm fōn hĕn'-tix)—Prominent Nazi agitator in the Middle East.

Weddell, Alexander (wĕd'-'l) —United States Ambassador to Spain.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Azov (ä'-zŏf; or, ā-zŏf')—Sea between the North Caucasus region and the Ukraine.

Kerch (kĕrch)—Site of important Russian foundries on the Crimean Peninsula.

Moscow (mŏs'-kō)—Capital of Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Let Something Good Be Said'

Evanston, Ill.

Visitors to the home of Frances Willard find its rooms kept as they were when the temperance leader lived and worked in them. In the study in which Miss Willard directed the early efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a fireplace on the bricks of which is inscribed the motto, "Let something good be said."

As visitors pause to consider this thought, their guide tells how it came to be there. At a time when the home was being decorated those in charge of the work consulted Miss Willard on the subject of a motto to be placed on this spot. When they asked what wording she would like used she replied, "Oh, let something good be said."

Her hearers had the discernment to see that this was a sentence worthy of being remembered and used it as the motto, although Miss Willard had not so intended.

Where Would You Find—

1. Olvera Street?
2. The country ruled by the Plantagenets?
3. Owyee Dam?
4. The Sunrise Trail?
5. Horta?
6. The Land of the Bayou?
7. The Old Bailey?
8. The "Gibraltar of the Pacific"?
9. Mount Crestone?
10. Paramaribo?

(Answers appear on this page)

Style vs. Comfort

In one recent survey of 1,000 people, says a University of Wisconsin publication, 55 per cent of women were found to be wearing shoes that fit only fairly well; 46 per cent of the men were not well fitted; and 27 per cent of the children were "poorly fitted."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Far, Far Away*

By Le Pelley

NOW I DON'T KNOW THIS PART VERY WELL — SO SUSIE SAYS YOU'RE TO PLAY THAT PART LOUDLY
I'LL TRY
HOW DID THAT SOUND ?
BETTER.. BUT I COULD STILL HEAR THE PIANO
IT'S ALL RATHER NOISY
YES — BUT ON THE WHOLE I THINK IT'LL SOUND PRETTY GOOD TO ANYONE FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM IT.

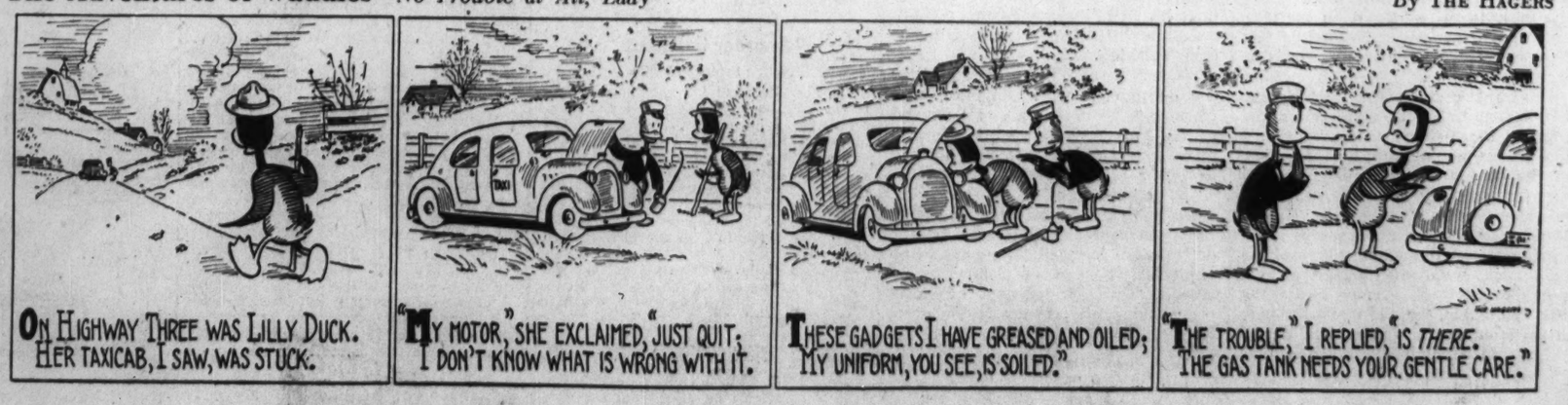
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Seems to Enjoy It!*

By Rodgers

I know the Boss doesn't like me to interfere when he is playing football—
But, when I see a half a dozen players all jump on him at once—
I have to either keep my eyes closed or go to his rescue!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Trouble at All, Lady*

By The Hagers


ON HIGHWAY THREE WAS LILLY DUCK. HER TAXICAB, I SAW, WAS STUCK.
"MY MOTOR," SHE EXCLAIMED, "JUST QUIT; I DON'T KNOW WHAT IS WRONG WITH IT.
THESE GADGETS I HAVE GREASED AND OILED; MY UNIFORM, YOU SEE, IS SOILED."
"THE TROUBLE," I REPLIED, "IS THERE. THE GAS TANK NEEDS YOUR GENTLE CARE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shooting

All who have wanted to keep America out of a "shooting war" must now recognize that she is being shot at. The news that eleven men are missing as a result of the torpedo attack on the Kearny puts a new pressure upon Americans for solemn decisions.

While this is the first attack on an American ship since the President issued his "shoot-at-sight" order to the Navy, there is no evidence that it resulted from that order. The reports are far from detailed, but so far there is none to indicate that the destroyer shot first. Indeed, later reports may disclose that the attack was a mistake. It appears now that the Nazi submarine which fired at the Greer did so under the impression that the destroyer had attacked it with depth bombs which actually were dropped two hours earlier by a British plane.

All this means is that we cannot be sure yet that Hitler has adopted a policy of attacking American ships on the Iceland route. It does not mean that no blame attaches to the Nazis. In fact, the policy they have adopted of shooting before establishing the identity of their target gives them no excuse and no ground for complaint against the President's order. They have placed themselves in the position of pirates—and "rattlesnakes."

Nor is there any evidence that American ships on other routes—such as the Robin Moor, the Steel Seafarer—will be free from attack. The casualty list might have started with them; indeed, American seamen did go down with the I. C. White.

Actually the attacks and the American casualty list in this war began long ago. American ideals were damaged when Nazi oppression began, American interests were wounded when Nazi aggression began. Moreover, scores of Americans in the armed services have sacrificed their lives—the air service had hitherto seen the heaviest losses—in defense preparations forced by Axis anarchy.

This time the attack is a bit clearer. It should be just as clear as if these men had been members of an American expeditionary force operating on land instead of the sea. They were nearer to home territory. Actually, they were in the Western Hemisphere. Those who wish may claim that this happened because American policy reached out to provide advance defenses; that if defense had been restricted to the shore line nobody would have been hurt. They must face the fact that according to the Gallup poll 76 per cent of the people approve the policy that has been pursued.

Now, if there was ever a time to debate whether America could be a hermit nation, waiting at the water's edge for attack, that time has passed. The policy of aiding enemies of the Axis has been chosen. Iceland is occupied. The great majority of Americans will insist on defending it and guarding its supply lines and those to Britain. The need is to carry out that purpose effectively. The quibblers now only confuse and hamper. They should recognize that the basic conflict between Naziism and Americanism has produced a situation where Americans are in the shooting, whether or not they call it war.

Woodsheds

This is the time of year when good farmers enjoy the contemplation of a season's work. The barns and granaries are full of fodder and grains. The cellar shelves are filled with orderly rows of canned fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies and pickles.

But many a good husbandman pauses a moment these autumn nights as he comes in when barn chores are done to let the mellow light from the lantern play over the heaped wood in the woodshed. There is something deeply and satisfyingly pleasant about a shed full of fuel for the winter: The remembrance of those happy hours in the woodlot last winter when the frosty, sunny hours inspired one to swing his ax with the joy of good physical work; the memory of loading it on the sled and the trips with Buttercup, the Morgan mare, who loves the woods in winter as you do.

One thinks of the sawing machine and how it sang that blustery March morning and the bluebird that carolled all day from the apple tree by the corner of the shed. One remembers how he enjoyed splitting the logs, and the wheelbarrow trips to the shed. There's the recollection of the pleasure on rainy days during the summer when the split sticks were piled according to a plan dictated by experience, so that the oak, the maple, the birch, and the pine limbs would be available at all times.

Now, on fall nights, with the season's work drawing to a close, the farmer looks at his woodpile. More there than orderly stacks of fuel wood. The philosopher was only partly right who said that a man's woodpile warms him twice—once when he cuts it, and again when he burns it. It warms him a little when he just looks at it in the shed.

For Efficient Officers

Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri has made complaint of the treatment accorded Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman, cousin of his colleague, Senator Harry S. Truman. General Truman resigned as commander of the Thirty-fifth (National Guard) Division, after the recent maneuvers in Louisiana, when transferred to another post.

For generations there has been rivalry between militia officers and the professional soldiers of the Regular Army. For this reason, remonstrances may crop up in various places as the War Department makes changes of commands or puts into effect the recent age-in-grade law designed to retire older officers who have not advanced out of field service ranks.

Many of these men may have special merits which are difficult to appraise under military regulations. Yet it is imperative that the new Army which is being forged shall have vigorous, young, capable field leadership. Political pressures have been the bane of American military history. The Christian Science Monitor's observer at the Louisiana maneuvers reported that one weakness lay in the work of officers who were doubtless men of standing in their communities but not great tacticians. The new Army rating methods may not represent perfection, but in general they deserve to be upheld.

Where Is the Neutral?

Former President Herbert Hoover has renewed his appeal to the American Government to endeavor to arrange a distribution of food in the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe. The sympathy of Americans naturally goes out to the people of those nations, and there is no question of the sincerity of Mr. Hoover and his associates.

Many persons, no doubt, would like at least to see an experiment made on a small scale. A locality might be chosen where food could be provided for children and where results could be observed as to whether the Nazi invaders would allow the plan to work without turning it to their military advantage. Even the feeding of children, unfortunately, tends to release foodstuffs, if not for the German population, at least for the conquered peoples who are at work producing arms for the Germans; so that it is probably true that the slightest leak through the blockade affects adversely the eventual prospect of those peoples for freedom.

Only a few days ago Josef Terboven, Nazi Commissioner for Norway, is reported to have told a gathering in Oslo, "It is a matter of indifference to Germany if some thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of Norwegian men, women, and children starve or freeze to death during this war."

Blankets have been commandeered from Norwegian homes. From Greece has been taken babies' milk sent by Mussolini; from Denmark and Holland go quantities of agricultural products.

The former Berlin correspondent of this newspaper has described how looting is a part of the conscious Nazi technique of persuading their own people that war is profitable. Should Americans contribute to the loot—or help release the prisoners?

The possibility of a food distribution experiment hinges largely now, as Mr. Hoover points out, on the finding of some neutral country to take the responsibility of administering it. Where would such a neutral be found? The United States obviously is not neutral nor so considered by the Axis.

Mr. Hoover mentions Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, and Argentina. Probably none of these governments would dare venture such a role, for each of them has had difficulty enough already maintaining its precarious detachment from the holocaust.

When first-rate Powers have all they can do to cope with Germany, is it reasonable to expect a small neutral to risk Nazi ire by attempting to preserve a food distribution plan against looting?

The essential effect of the plea, when analyzed, is to underscore what has been said and reiterated by the defenders of freedom: There can be no neutrals where aggression is concerned. The establishment of world order based on decency is the great hope of humanitarianism in this struggle.

The Women Won't Be Fooled

Currently, the organized brewers of the United States are publishing an advertisement addressed to the women of the Nation which is arousing widespread protest. The appeal purports to tell the truth about beer and its effects, but its very text proves how far its authors have missed the mark. The advertisement asks that beer be served "with a mother's approval" to young people, denies that it is fattening, rates it as "one of Nature's blessings to mankind," and asserts that beer "can do much to make life saner, sweeter, more worth living."

The statement that has caused a number of readers of this newspaper to send in copies of the offending advertisement is one which intimates that women should change their opinion about beer, as they have about face powder, petticoats, and the length of skirts. Beer, say its makers, "used with normal good sense," is not an intoxicant. But if beer was rated an intoxicant by law two generations ago, is it any less so today? Opinions may change, but not facts.

It might be asked parenthetically if the opening of bar-rooms to women since repeal and the advertisements suggesting feminine use of beer bear any relation to the report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation a few weeks ago of a sharp increase in the arrests of women for drunkenness and for driving while intoxicated during the first half of 1941.

Women naturally will look askance upon the brewers' advertisements. They probably will prefer that the "facts" about beer come from impartial and disinterested sources rather than from those who profit by its sale. Most women, either by experience or education, have come to know that the use of malt liquors often leads to alcoholism and related serious consequences. Moreover, they know that tests have proved *one* glass of beer to be sufficient to delay mental reactions and to cause motoring accidents. The womanhood of the United States is not likely to be misled by such specious arguments.

Our Readers Say—

Tribute to People of Courage

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your excellent article devoted to the courage of the "Free French," you pay tribute to these excellent men and women who today, together with not less courageous men of other nations, are representing the true and democratic Europe.

There is a country in the heart of mistreated Europe, however, which also deserves to be promised a better future and equality with other oppressed people in their representation on the side of the Allies—Austria.

Was it not Austria which courageously put up a splendid resistance during five years against Nazi Germany in its fight for independence? Did it not pay heavily in blood and economic misery for its struggle against the evil forces beyond the German border?

Someone may object that with the present issues at stake it is unimportant to promise this or that small nation liberty and independence now, that all this could be settled once the war is over. But liberty and independence promised to seven million people in the heart of Europe will prove to be a very valuable contribution to the Allied cause. The message of this promise of restitution of Austria's independence will reach that remote country and cause millions to do their part in bringing about the common goal—the crushing of Hitler.

Boston — KURT O. WOLLISCH

"Approach Through History"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In grateful acknowledgment to the author of this article, I note that P. R. admits an uncertainty about the order in which the three crosses of the British National Flag were placed, at the same time adding a correct surmise.

In "Peeps at the Union Jack," by Nora Hewett, it is interesting to note that the author informs us that about 843 A. D. the white cross of St. Andrew, the Galilean, came to be the national banner of Scotland.

In 1707, the cross of St. George, an officer in the Roman army who suffered death for declaring his faith, was added, and the Union Flag was formally recognized as the national banner of Great Britain.

In 1801, by Act of Parliament, Ireland was included in the United Kingdom and the cross of St. Patrick, a bishop, and Ireland's patron saint, was added to those of St. Andrew and St. George.

Boston — ROSAMUND LYSTER

"Another Saboteur"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Another Saboteur," the cartoon in your recent issue is most timely, I believe. For some time I have thought of writing this question, "How can the men in our Army defend their country when they are not able to defend themselves against the evil of alcohol?" This question has been forced upon me this summer while living near an Army camp. Should there not be some course of instruction given to help the men conquer this evil?

Girls could do much to aid national defense by taking their stand against "imbibing."

(MRS.) IRENE WRIGHT

West Falmouth, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Determined to Break Through

A Farm View of "A Veto to Be Upheld"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "A Veto to Be Upheld," ignores the basic feature of the farm problem and presents only the selfish viewpoint of the industrial East.

With the advent of the great depression, the struggle of the farmer has been to re-establish parity with other groups on a basis of income and opportunity. Funk and Wagnalls defines "parity" as "equality; equal position," and surely this is not worthy of Mr. Morgenthau's label of wickedness.

Industry is protected by tariffs and receives defense contracts on 10 per cent cost plus basis. Practically every group excepting agriculture has Federal protection for its economy, as witness since 1876 there have been twenty-three valid acts of Congress to this effect. The farm market is not fully protected by tariffs, and the "boondoggling" of the last ten years has not given the farmer parity nor allowed him to supply the American market. True farm parity must be the price per bushel or per pound which reflects depreciation, taxes, interest on equipment, a very reasonable return for labor and 5 per cent return on capital investment. In July, 1941, farm prices on this basis should have been, for wheat $1.57, corn $1.02, hogs $12.50, cattle $13.60, and butterfat $0.56.

* * *

Keeping that in mind it does not seem wicked to freeze the stocks of cotton and wheat to prevent them from being dumped on the domestic market and driving prices down when they are, at present, only two thirds of parity. The present status acts as a threat over the market to keep it from advancing. It acts as a ceiling. Our markets are based on world markets. If the American farmer were given an opportunity to supply the American market so far as he is able at a protected American price, your editorial might have some flickering of truth. You assume that the farmer is prosperous when he is 40 per cent behind business and labor. It is more democratic to have surpluses under control of Congress than under the control of one man.

The farmers as a whole do not wish to be placed on a WPA by receiving a dole from the Treasury. All we want is parity at the market for the portion of our crop that is domestically consumed. We cannot understand why the Treasurer of the United States and other New Deal officials and the press want the nation to consume cheap food and fiber at the expense of the American farmer. We cannot understand why so many so-called economists are so terribly afraid of inflation when we have had a steady diet of deflation for the past twenty-two years. Let us reinflate to the point of equality where labor is employed at a living annual wage and the farmer is receiving true parity before we begin seeing these great ghosts of inflation.

In 1932, corn was 11 cents, oats 8 cents, wheat 35 cents, hogs $3, cotton 5 cents, and wool 8 cents. Comparing these with present farm prices, does The Christian Science Monitor wish us to believe that we are now in a period of wild inflation?

* * *

The ever-normal granary sounds beautiful in print, but it has never been used as such. It has only been used as a club over the farm markets and to keep the farmer clamoring through the Farm Bureau and Farmers Union for raids on the national Treasury.

I wish to call your attention to page 23 of the 1940 statistics of the Department of Agriculture, relating to our wheat production. In the 10-year period from 1930 to 1939, the United States produced 7,474,500,000 bushels of wheat, and we distributed 7,551,100,000 bushels. Therefore we produced 76,600,000 bushels less wheat than we distributed. Our so-called surplus is an imported surplus, not only of wheat, but all other farm crops.

OSCAR B. SMITH,
Exec. Vice-President, Ind. Marketing
Frankfort, Ind. Quota Protest Assoc.

Editor's Note:

Parity is susceptible of a number of definitions. The letter from Mr. Smith illustrates a different interpretation of parity from that embodied in the agricultural legislation of the last eight years—namely, a relationship between farm and industrial prices corresponding to that of 1909 to 1914. In an index covering interest, taxes, depreciation, labor, and a 5 per cent return on investment the various factors may be computed conservatively or liberally. Doubtless many industries would be glad to be assured of a 5 per cent return on this basis.

The suggested parities of $1.57 for wheat, $1.02 for corn, $12.50 for hogs, $13.60 for cattle, and $0.56 for butterfat run higher than those which the Department of Agriculture has calculated by reference to one of the most favorable periods in recent agricultural history.

So long as the farmer pays heavily protected prices for the things he buys he is entitled to some aid in maintaining the prices of the products he sells. The Christian Science Monitor has said it would rather see artificial restrictions of all kinds, including crop restrictions and tariffs, scaled down instead of up.

Those farmers who have not wished to be placed on "a dole from the Treasury" are in better position to protest marketing quotas or other crop restrictions than are farmers who have willingly accepted the crop control program. Yet if these producers want artificial restrictions taken off, would they not be consistent to propose that artificial supports also be removed?

Among these supports surely one is represented in the fact that the Government now holds 7,000,000 bales of cotton and 300,000,000 bushels of wheat which it bought to take surpluses off the market. If farmers ask a floor under prices, can they object if consumers ask also a ceiling over them?

The Monitor has not asserted that the United States is "now in a period of wild inflation." But it holds that the time to prevent inflation is before the Nation is in it.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Good Trick If—

In Washington, genius is at work trying to control prices, wages and profits without antagonizing pressure groups. Let us all be as quiet as mice.—"Senator Soaper" in the *Los Angeles Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Guns for Our Ships

By Livingston Hartley

WASHINGTON

As Congress considers the repeal of the Neutrality Act restriction which prohibits the protective arming of American ships, two things are urgently necessary. They are a proper sense of perspective and a full realization of the difference between 1939 and 1941.

When this restriction was imposed by Congress in November, 1939, there were some reasonable grounds for holding that it might contribute to our peace without endangering our security. Germany had not then conquered Atlantic Europe. In fact, most people and even most experts believed that she could be held and defeated in the West by Britain and France. The shipping resources at the disposal of Britain were then enormous and had not been seriously reduced by U-boat attacks. And Germany, confining her submarine warfare to the other side of the Atlantic, had neither attacked American ships nor invaded American waters.

In 1941 these basic conditions upon which the Neutrality Act was built have been shattered. Germany controls France and all Atlantic Europe, while Britain fights for her existence in the West. The widening Battle of the Atlantic has reduced the shipping at the disposal of Britain to a point where it barely meets her essential import needs at home and seriously limits her offensive capacity elsewhere. German submarines or bombers have attacked American ships in American waters. Meanwhile the limited European war of 1939 involving four nations has swept over twenty-four nations and three continents.

* * *

Today we have recognized by the Lease-Lend Bill that our security and our future depend upon the defeat of Germany and the redemption of Atlantic Europe from German control. We are spending nearly twelve billion dollars in Lease-Lend aid to achieve these ends. And we have thrown American seapower as well as American economic and financial power into the struggle, in order to safeguard waters essential to our defense.

American merchant ships have now been attacked in waters well outside the combat zone the Neutrality Act forbids them to enter. Though such attacks are only beginning and must be expected to multiply, they have already taken place in the waters adjacent to Iceland, in the middle of the South Atlantic and in the Red Sea.

The restriction preventing our merchant ships from carrying guns, specifically designed to eliminate "incidents" at sea, has failed in the hard test of experience. It has not prevented these attacks in the past. Can any reasonable American hold that it will prevent them in the future?

Since German official spokesmen have already announced that all ships carrying aid to the Allies will be sunk wherever encountered, the argument that arming our ships will increase attacks upon them contains a very large hole. Actually, this arming may deter attackers who would not hesitate to sink a defenseless vessel. The primary effect of armament will be to modify the nature of such attacks, decreasing their danger to our ships and our seamen.

Once our ships are armed they will no longer be "sitting targets" for Nazi bombers and submarines. The bombers can then be kept so high that their attack may fail and will no longer develop into a massacre of helpless men. The submarines can be kept submerged, so their torpedoes may miss and so that they cannot use their guns to make a shambles of American decks.

* * *

Those who would keep our ships and seamen defenseless even today usually argue in generalities. But generalities don't fit the problem, because the conditions our ships encounter vary according to their routes and destinations.

It is true that on the route to Iceland naval escorts can afford shipping the best protection. But on the far flung sea lanes across the South Atlantic, around Africa and into the Red Sea, adequate naval escorts cannot be provided. In these waters a merchant ship may face less likelihood of attack, but when she is attacked she may have to defend herself.

The blanket prohibition in the Neutrality Act denies all our ships guns, no matter where they are and what conditions they face. In some conditions, that prohibition is a sentence of death for American seamen.

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